

# THE ALABAMA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY



39

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ALABAMA STATE DEPARTMENT

OF

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY







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Alabama Volunteer Regiment, C.S.A.' edited by  
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Milo B. Howard, Jr., Editor

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COLONEL HILARY A. HERBERT'S  
'HISTORY OF THE EIGHTH ALABAMA VOLUNTEER  
REGIMENT, C. S. A.'

EDITED BY: MAURICE S. FORTIN

INTRODUCTION

"While thus we have so much cause for congratulation and pleasure; let us not and never forget the memory of the noble spirits who fell in the glorious work whose consummation we were spared to establish and commemorate."

Brigadier General William Mahone, C. S. A.

Hilary Abner Herbert, the author of the *History of the Eighth Alabama Volunteer Regiment, C. S. A.*, was the last Colonel of that Regiment. At the battle of the Wilderness he was seriously wounded, and this injury prompted his retirement. He subsequently had a distinguished public service career as Congressman from the 2nd Congressional District of Alabama from 1876 through 1892; and as Secretary of the Navy during Grover Cleveland's second administration, 1893-1897. He was the first Cabinet member from Alabama and also the first ex-Confederate appointed to a Cabinet post.

In 1903, Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, requested of Herbert the preparation of a sketch of the Eighth Alabama Infantry Regiment, to be printed by the Department along with other sketches of Alabama Civil War military groups. Herbert, while anxious to see such an history in print, was at the time very busy with his large law practice in Washington, D. C., and proceeded slowly. The result was a manuscript, completed in 1906, far longer than Dr. Owen's anticipated "sketch." What Colonel Herbert attempted to do was not to write a "sketch" but rather to write "the history of a representative unit of Lee's army," which he considered the Eighth Alabama Infantry to be, and thereby preserve the history of that gallant command. In a letter transmitting the manuscript to Dr. Owen, Herbert stated, "It is a history, necessarily, in large part, not only of the



Eighth, but also the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Alabama Regiments, all of which were brigaded together in the summer of 1862 and fought together to the close of the war."

It was then the custom to publish Alabama histories preliminarily in the Montgomery Advertiser, and publication of the *History of the Eighth Alabama Volunteer Regiment, C. S. A.* began in that paper Sunday, July 22, 1906 and continued in consecutive Sunday installments through September 16, 1906. After the publication of his "History" in the newspaper, Herbert proceeded to correct and revise, striking out portions and making additions to the manuscript. Accordingly, the manuscript and papers contain many annotations, elaborations, and inserts. There are indications that the length of the manuscript, along with certain appendices, was more than Dr. Owen's publishing budget could meet at that time. He also objected to certain contents of the manuscripts and suggested a major revision that would reduce the writings by some forty pages. The development of the manuscript is fully recorded in correspondence in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History.

Herbert's introductory to his "History" is a long essay in which he expounds his belief that the fanaticism of the northern abolitionists provoked the coming of the Civil War. Dr. Owen thought this chapter too long. He wrote Herbert, "I think you will agree that it would hardly be proper to embrace a sketch of the abolition movement with the history of the Eighth Alabama Regiment. It would not be improper to have a very brief preliminary sketch of two or three pages, but I think that a sketch of the length you propose would not be appropriate." Herbert, however, did not agree. He considered that chapter pertinent history and "not out of place in an introductory chapter, . . . inasmuch as my conclusion of the whole matter is that the abolition crusade was the direct cause of the antagonism between the two sections which resulted eventually in secession and war." On another occasion he again resisted any change in his manuscript and explained the relevance of his introductory chapter by writing: "For one, I am unwilling that my descendants shall misunderstand the motives and purposes underlying secession and the civil war." To him this



chapter was but a realistic examination of the facts. Herbert later expanded this chapter into a book, "The Abolition Crusade and Its Consequences," which was published in 1912. Both Herbert's 'Introductory' chapter to this history of his Regiment, and his book are notable contributions to the historiography of the abolitionist movement in our nation's history.

Herbert's well written and very readable "History," which he hoped "would be attractive not only to Alabamians but students of the war everywhere," offers new insights to the conflict. His generally excellent and truthful observations, which are well substantiated by other sources, are marred in his recollections of the early days of the Maryland campaign around Crampton's Gap and Pleasant Valley, just prior to the Union surrender of Harper's Ferry, (Chapter VIII). He credits "Stonewall" Jackson with capturing Loudoun Heights, whereas it was Brigadier General John G. Walker's forces who captured these heights, Jackson being involved at the time with the capture of Bolivar Heights.

Herbert states that his regiment passed into Pleasant Valley through Crampton's Gap after a march from Hagerstown. It is more likely that the regiment's march began south of Frederick and proceeded south-southwest to and through the Gap. It is also unfortunate that Herbert failed to elaborate upon and specifically reconstruct the Eighth Alabama's activities in Pleasant Valley. All that is known is that Wilcox's Brigade, of which the Eighth Alabama formed a part, then under the command of Colonel Alfred Cumming, was ordered to the support of Brigadier Generals Howell Cobb, William Mahone, and Paul J. Semmes. The three were attempting to withstand Union Major General William Buel Franklin's effort to pass Crampton's Gap just prior to the Union surrender at Harper's Ferry.

Nevertheless, in the same chapter Herbert provides a singular contribution to the events that occurred during the battle of Sharpsburg. He gives the story of what occurred to his regiment and to other Confederate troops during the day of battle in the lower areas of the battlefield near and around Pfeiffer's (Piper's) house. The Union forces were never successful in holding this ground. His account is the only report of Confederate action that this editor found, and is, accord-



ingly, a unique assessment of the day's action in the Pfeiffer's farm area.

The chapter on the battle of Salem Church (Chapter XI) relates a view of this battle from an officer who actively commanded a regiment totally involved in the battle and who received a commendation for his leadership during this action. This account is without doubt an important addition to the history of that day's combat.

Chapter XII offers important points on the general history of the battle of Gettysburg and includes a detailed account of the Eighth Alabama and other regiments of Wilcox's Brigade. The chapter is also interesting for Herbert's obvious criticism of Confederate Major General Richard H. Anderson's leadership because of his failure to support assaults by portions of his Division when success seemed assured.

The last three chapters provide personal accounts of officers who were actively involved with their troops in the severe actions of the Petersburg campaign and the months that followed. The 'History' ends with a pitifully pathetic description of the retreat toward Appomattox C. H. during the "Last Few Days" of this brave fighting group.

Herbert's enthusiasm for his "History" is not surprising. A main purpose of his efforts in writing of his old regiment was his patriotic feeling that his old comrades should be remembered. He felt that they were motivated with "that pride which was inborn in every Confederate" and with "true courage, willingness to die for one's conviction." This feeling applied to most of the men who fought alongside him in the Army of Northern Virginia, an army he considered one of the greatest military organizations of all time, and, considering its valiant history, that is not an unreasonable assumption.

Appendices of additional material which are relevant to the story of the Eighth Alabama Infantry Regiment are provided. All names in parentheses were added by the editor. The rosters of the officers of the Eighth Alabama Infantry Regiment, and of its ten (10) companies and supernumeraries, were obtained principally from the compiled service records of



Confederate soldiers who served from the State of Alabama, which are in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. The rosters were checked against records deposited in the Military Section, Alabama Department of Archives and History, and the soldiers mentioned in Herbert's "History".

A close study of Herbert's work results in the opinion that it was written without malice and that it is an excellent addition to the general literature of the Civil War. It is hoped other readers will agree. In any event, it is the editor's contention that Herbert's "History" merited publication in book form.

The editor desires to express his gratitude to Mr. Milo Howard, Director, Alabama Department of Archives and History, for permission to use the Herbert material and to members of his staff, Mr. D. Floyd Watson and Mrs. Margie Locker, of the Military Section, for their patience and assistance in bringing to light the records, rosters and files that provided much of the material for this book.

Maurice S. Fortin



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## PREFACE

Forty years and more have passed since the gallant old 8th Alabama laid down its arms at Appomatox; and it did not even then turn over its flag to the enemy, as required by the terms of the surrender. So frenzied with grief were those gallant veterans who from Yorktown to Appomatox had never lost a flag, that they tore their shot-riddled banner into tatters, and each of them who was fortunate enough to get a piece preserved it as a memento of the many fields on which they and their comrades had carried it to victory. Singular it is that, notwithstanding the spirit of devotion thus typified, not a member of the regiment during all the years since Appomatox has undertaken the task of writing its history. Indeed, during the civil war there were very few letters written from the regiment to the press at home — not one that the writer can now lay hand upon, to help him in his task. The general historian records that the men of the 8th were fighters, but they have written little for the press — far too little.

When recently it was published that at the request of Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Director of the Department of Archives and History at Montgomery, I had undertaken this history, a letter came from Captain W(illiam) L. Fagan of Company K, now living near Havana, Greene County, Ala., offering me a diary he had kept, making frequent entries in it during the whole war, even down to Appomatox, where he was present. The regiment contained no more reliable officer than gallant Captain Fagan, and I have, therefore, made much use of his memoranda. There is before me also "A Short History of the 8th Alabama Regiment," written by myself in camp near Orange C. H., Va., in the winter of 1863-4, in response to a request, or order, from Colonel (William Henry) Fowler, the Adjutant General of Governor (Thomas Hill) Watts, requiring such a report from officers at the head of several Alabama commands. From this little sketch the following is a quotation:

In the accounts of each battle I have consulted with those officers who were most cognizant of the facts, and this account has been open to the inspection of all the officers of the regiment. Their comments have been invited and I have in several instances availed

myself of their suggestions. — The writer has been obliged to mention his own name oftener than he would have desired in a writing of his own. This has been unavoidable from the nature of the report called for, and the relation the writer has sustained to the regiment.

A like apology is perhaps now again necessary, as I undertake the task assigned me, of writing more fully and attempting to give a life color to the history made by my comrades.

It is scarcely fair, however, to myself, to speak of this little work as "a task" imposed upon me and executed under orders. It has been entered upon with alacrity, and with a spirit of thankfulness that I have at least been able to devote a portion of my time to the performance of this which has now come to be a duty to my comrades, dead and living.

Most assuredly the fullness of time has come when something more ought to be written, not only of the history of the 8th Alabama, but also of Wilcox's Brigade, of which it formed a part. This has been to me painfully manifest as I have proceeded with my investigations, for I have found no extended notice anywhere, either of the Brigade, or of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, or 14th Alabama, which composed it.

What I have found is, that at Salem Church, where on May 3, 1863, Wilcox's brigade was the chief factor in one of the most glorious victories of the war, somebody has set up a tablet stating that the battle was won by General (Jubal A.) Early, when Early had nothing to do with it, he and his command being some five miles away.

Again I have discovered that recently some of the survivors of Mahone's old brigade were making the claim that they were entitled to the chief credit of the great Confederate triumph at the Crater, July 30, 1864, and that they were for a time discussing the project of setting up a memorial-tablet to their command on the Crater proper, when the fact is that Wilcox's brigade captured the Crater proper and Mahone only captured the works to the left of it.



To say, however, that it was Wilcox's brigade that captured the Crater is not historically correct, except in this: When the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th Alabama first came together Wilcox was their commander. Under him they first won reputation, and therefore its soldiers generally, during the whole war, and its survivors always since Appomatox, refer to themselves as members of Wilcox's brigade; but this by no means implies any imputation on the brave generals who subsequently had charge of it. After Wilcox had been promoted away from us, Abner Perrin was our general, until he was killed at Spotsylvania, May 11, 1864; then John C. C. Sanders, till he was killed near Petersburg, June 22, 1864; and then (Brigadier General) W(illiam) H. Forney was its general until the surrender. General Sanders is entitled to the credit of having led at the Crater. All our commanders were gallant officers and were in turn idolized by the brigade, yet it is natural, however, that these old veterans should cling always to the name by which the five regiments, as an organization, were first baptized with fire and glory in the battles around Richmond in 1862.

The story of the 8th Alabama is, to a large extent, necessarily a history of the brigade of which it formed a part, and it is hoped that the survivors of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 14th Alabama Regiments will find in these pages a contribution which will be of value to them and to the memory of their dead comrades.

With sincere regrets that other demands upon my time have prevented me from making this little work more thorough than it can pretend to be, and yet with the feeling that what is here set down has been written with an earnest desire to state facts as they were, I submit this little work to the public; and especially do I ask for these pages the kindly consideration of the noble women of our State. It was the patriotism, the enthusiasm, the devotion and self-sacrificing spirit of our women that, more than all else, nerved the hearts of the Alabama soldiers who fought under Magruder and Johnston and Lee from Yorktown to Appomatox.

Hilary A. Herbert  
Last Colonel 8th Ala. Vols.  
Washington, D. C., June 1906

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INTRODUCTORY*The Volunteer Spirit of 1861. Causes.*

The formation in the spring of 1861 of the Confederate States of America was greeted with transports of delight, and young men who were the flower of the land volunteered into its armies with an alacrity which the reader of today will fail to understand without a brief survey of pre-existing conditions. We were then exulting over the dissolution of a union that at that time unfortunately had become hateful and we hailed with great gladness the setting up of a government of our own, just as the Norwegians were last year, 1905, rejoicing over peaceful separation from Sweden, their long union with which had become irksome and intolerable. In principle the two cases are parallel. Between Sweden and Norway, two sovereign states, there was a limited union. Norway felt that Sweden, the majority nation, was claiming and exercising powers not authorized by the Act of Union. There was no one to judge between the two sovereign States, and Norway seceded. Our case was the same.

The government at Washington was a limited union, formed by sovereign States, each State surrendering for the purposes of this union certain powers specifically designated in the constitution that brought them together. The broad limitation was that all powers not granted in this constitution were specifically reserved. The seceding States in 1860-1 withdrew from the union because in their judgment the majority section was claiming and exercising, and threatening still further to exercise, rights not warranted by the constitution, the basis of a union, which had now become to them exasperating and intolerable. The two cases of secession can be differentiated only in this, that between the two sections of the American union there existed far more bitterness, and there had been far more of vituperation and personal abuse, than has ever prevailed between the people of Sweden and Norway.

The Southern people believe in the right of a State to secede peaceably from our union, just as Norway has recently done from its union with Sweden, whenever in its own judgment the State had good cause; and public opinion on the sub-



ject in the early days of the Republic is thus stated by that eminent historiographer, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge:

When the constitution was adopted by the votes of States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of States in popular convention, it is safe to say there was not a man in the country, from Washington and Hamilton on the one side, to George Clinton and George Mason on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment, entered upon by the States, and from which each and every State had the right to peaceably withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised.

Certain it is that the union could never have been formed if it had been plainly written down in the constitution that the general government was to be the ultimate judge of its own powers.

In 1797, only eight years after the adoption of our Federal constitution, Oliver Edwards, who had been a member of the convention, and Rufus King, both then United States Senators from Massachusetts, confidentially informed "John Taylor of Caroline," that if Congress should persist in carrying out certain policies the New England States might conclude to withdraw from the union.

During the war of 1812, Congress, as a war measure, imposed an embargo on American shipping. This bore hard on the shipping interests of New England, and in 1815, delegates representing the New England States in a convention at Hartford, threatened to secede from the union. But New England did not secede. Soon after the Hartford convention peace came with Great Britain, the embargo terminated, and the trouble was at an end.

Had the New England States in 1815 put into effect their threat to secede, it is safe to say there would have been no effort to resist the movement by an armed force. Public opinion would not have sanctioned it. But during forty-five years of prosperity intervening between 1815 and 1860 there had been a wonderful growth of union sentiment in the North, which

had found in the cotton producing South the best possible market for its manufactures, its meats and its breadstuffs. Immigration, too, had greatly strengthened Union sentiments at the North. Millions of foreigners had come into that section, knowing nothing of the history of our government, or of the Constitution, its basis. All they knew was that this was a great and free country, and with them dismemberment was not debatable. There was also a continually growing patriotic pride in the rapidly increasing strength and power of the United States, now coming into the front rank of nations. But the Southern people, — how could they, in 1860, feel pride in a government which from their viewpoint no longer protected them in their rights?

The agitation of the slavery question had now completely estranged the two sections. In my effort to show how this deplorable result came about, I shall rely for my most important statements on the two most eminent Northern historians who have written of it, (William) Goodell, the Abolition Historian, "Slavery and Anti-Slavery," 1852, and (James Ford) Rhodes, "History of the United States," Boston. Goodell is the highest authority among Abolition writers. Mr. Rhodes is the greatest living American historian, though he makes no attempt to disguise the fact that he is a follower of the Republican party.

*The Crusade of the "Modern Abolitionists," 1831-61.*

The name "Modern Abolitionists" attaches to those who founded in the North an anti-slavery party in 1831, because they promulgated the idea, then distinctly *modern*, that the people of the whole Union were morally responsible for the sin of slavery wherever and as long as it existed in any part of the United States. Previous opinion had been that, as the constitution gave the general government no power over slavery in the States, voters in the free States ought not to trouble their consciences about the transgressions of their friends in the slave States. This new or modern idea first took shape in "The Liberator," established in Boston, Mass., January 1, 1831, by William Lloyd Garrison.

The consequences which followed the founding of this new school and which it is the purpose of this chapter to briefly



sketch, constitute one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of mankind, finding parallels only in the crusades of the middle ages for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, and in the history of the Reformation. Yet the acknowledged founder, or to speak more accurately, organizer of "Modern Abolitionism," was not intellectually remarkable. In this regard he was distinctly inferior to Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, James Julian, and hundreds of others who accepted his tenets and became his disciples. William Lloyd Garrison was great, if great at all, only in his self sacrificing devotion to a single idea, and he attracted attention not by his ability as a writer, but by the boldness with which he denounced slavery and slaveholders. His success illustrates the fact that a wire of moderate size suffices to bring down lightning from a cloud that is surcharged with electricity.

The mighty wave of anti-slavery sentiment that sprang up in Europe in the latter part of the eighteenth century was just about in 1831 to complete its great work in the British parliament; it had also freed, or provided for the ultimate freedom of slaves in the northern States of our Union; and now the progress of manumission by State legislatures had stopped short, at least for the present, at the borders of those of our States where slaves were most numerous. Within these States the problem was being debated, but at the time men in the North, who believed slavery to be a curse, had many of them begun to doubt whether the South would ever see its way to emancipation.

Even at the time of this writing there are many broad-minded men in that section, who, while admitting that the aggressive program of the Modern Abolitionists was lawless, nevertheless make for them the plea that the Southern States would not voluntarily have manumitted their slaves, and that the crusade was a necessity if slavery was ever to be abolished. My study of history does not incline me to accept this view. My belief is that the South, if left alone, would have fallen into line with the growing sentiment of the age and long before this would have found its way to emancipation. Certain I am that if the North, while refusing to advocate or countenance slave insurrections in the South, had proposed and voted for a constitutional amendment authorizing the general government to

abolish slavery and make compensation to owners from the public purse, as Great Britain did, the South would have accepted the terms with gladness. Such a scheme, or even some modification of it showing that Northern Abolitionists were willing to accept a reasonable share of the burden of emancipation, would have been fair and equitable. But no such proposition seems to have occurred to the northern mind, and it is therefore fair to assume that if "The Liberator" had begun its crusade on that line this generation would never have heard the name of Mr. Garrison.

Speculation however as to what might have been is profitless. Let me write of these things as they were. The Crusade of the "Modern Abolitionists" was conducted on the idea, from start to finish, that the Southern slaveholder was to "pay the piper," that *the sin of slavery in the South was something the Northern people were answerable for and that therefore it was to be abolished by their efforts and yet without any compensation to the slave owners.*

Slavery had once existed everywhere in the United States, but in the Northern States there had been only a few slaves because "the soil there was not adapted to slave culture." Into the South importations had been more numerous because slavery there was profitable. Originally the importing and buying of slaves was not a question, either North or South, of morals, but of profit. But later a tide of anti-slavery sentiment swept over the world, and in 1831 the Northern States had virtually already emancipated all their slaves that had not been sold to the South. In some of these States the laws had provided that the process should be gradual. Professor Ingram says the principal operation of these latter laws was "to transfer Northern slaves to Southern markets." (History of Slavery. London, 1895, p. 184, by Professor (John Kells) Ingram)

In the Southern States, long before 1831, slavery had become the bedrock of social and economical institutions, and there it was much more difficult to get rid of the fateful institution. Nevertheless many philanthropists in the South were moving for emancipation. Popular leaders like Jefferson and Clay favored it, and if we can take the United States census (free blacks) as authority, the people of the thirteen slave States had, in

1830, freed 44,541 more slaves by individual action than had been freed in the thirteen Northern states of individual and state action combined.

In 1831 "in the slave states the opinion prevailed that slavery in the abstract was an evil." (Goodell, pp. 10-11) (Josephus N. Larned, *History of Ready Reference*, Vol. v. p. 3371) (Rhodes, Vol. I, p. 54)

It was an inherited evil, coming over from times when slavery was not thought to be wrong, and practically it was difficult to deal with. How were owners to be compensated for emancipation, and what was to be done with the negroes if freed? The Southern people were addressing themselves seriously to these questions, and Judge (Oliver Perry) Temple tells us, in the "Covenanter, Puritan and Cavalier," that in 1826 out of 143 emancipation societies in the United States, 103 were in the South.

"Miss Martineau, (a noted author and traveller of that day), had conversed with many people on the subject (slavery) but she met with only one person who altogether defended the situation." (Rhodes, Vol. I, p. 54)

There had, it is true, as far back as 1819 been a sectional dispute about slavery. Missouri in that year had applied for admission as a state, with a constitution authorizing slavery; objection was made and a very exciting debate followed. The Southern people, although the thoughtful among them were not then ready to make what the lawyers call "full defense" of their inherited institution, resented this interference with a matter that, as they contended, concerned the states alone. The Missouri constitution was like theirs, and by sanctioning slavery the new state would relieve the South of some of its slaves without adding to the number of this population in the United States, their importation having long ago been forbidden by statute.

No doubt the debates in Congress over Missouri were bitter, and it is certainly true that many of the speakers naturally went to great lengths in defending an institution prevailing among their constituents; but the question, which then related



only to slavery in the territories and new states, was settled by the great Compromise of 1820. This let in Missouri with slavery and provided that thereafter every state coming from north of a line drawn on the parallel 36 degrees, 30 minutes, extending to our then Western border, should be free, and that any territory applying for admission as a state south of that line might have slavery or not, as its constitution might provide. This was the settlement of the question so far as our territories were concerned. *As to the States in which slavery then existed, the underlying postulate of the agreement reached was, that they were left to deal with it for themselves.*

The Missouri Compromise was intended to take the question of slavery entirely out of national politics and to be final, and so no doubt it would have been, if anti-slavery people at the North had allowed the people of the Southern States thereafter to deal with this purely domestic institution in their own way, as the Constitution of the Union plainly provided. And the spirit of their Compromise would have extended the line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes to the Pacific ocean, when subsequently we had acquired new territory to the westward.

The great pact of 1820 had proved beneficent; it quieted agitation. Eleven years had passed, and the Southern people were now discussing in their own emancipation societies the institution with which they found themselves encumbered; and as to the thought, at that time, of the North, Daniel Webster, in his debate with (Robert Young) Hayne in 1831, expressed it this way: Whether slavery is a curable or an incurable evil "I leave it to those whose very duty it is to decide, and this I believe is, and uniformly has been, the sentiment of the North."

Who disturbed these conditions? Who violated the Missouri Compromise? If I have studied the question fairly and do not mistake the imports of the facts I am about to relate, it was the Abolition party, starting in 1831, and the northern congressmen and legislators and mobs later joining with it that were the destroyers of that compromise, as well as of the peace it had brought about.

The "Liberator" was established in Boston by Garrison January, 1831, for the purpose of convincing the northern people

that slavery "was a concern of theirs." Garrison was for "immediate emancipation," and the "American Anti-Slavery Convention," an outgrowth of the agitation headed by the Liberator, two years later in Philadelphia added the words "and unconditional," making the announcement read "immediate and unconditional emancipation." Because of this new contention — that slavery in the Southern States was a concern of the northern people, Goodell and Rhodes and all other accurate writers denominate the party now founded as the "New Abolitionists." The underlying idea of this new school was that the States where slavery still existed would not, and that therefore the general government must, abolish the institution within their limits.

There were two obstacles in the way, and two only. First, the want of power in the general government to effectuate manumission in the States. This the advocates of the new school refused to discuss. Constitutions were not to stand in their way. The second was the question of compensation to the peoples who had inherited the institution of slavery. The British parliament just about that time under similar circumstances appropriated 20,000,000 pounds (\$100,000,000) to compensate the owners of slaves manumitted in the West Indies. The answer of the American philanthropists to this was that the poor slave, and not the wicked master, was entitled to compensation.

A new party has been born. It was the offspring of a union between philanthropy and outlawry. Its platform was "immediate and unconditional emancipation" in the States and everywhere else. For the Missouri Compromise this new party substituted "*no compromise* with slavery." Their method, as announced in "The Liberator," was to draw attention to the horrors of slavery and to "make the slaveholder himself odious."

The reflective reader will at once see that the most effective workers along these lines would be the writers and the orators who could most successfully paint slavery as the most hellish of institutions and the slaveholder as the most fiendish of human beings. In the carrying out of such a program, if the Abolition writers and speakers were only fallible mortals and speakers (and they were), there would always be temptation, increasing as passions waxed hotter, to overdraw the picture. In the out-

set Garrison said in his paper: *"On this subject I do not wish to think or speak or write with moderation."*

The Abolition leaders were not all saints; neither on the other hand were those whom they had deliberately chosen to personally antagonize. The Southerners were hot-blooded, and if the North was to be aroused from its present complacency about slavery by torrents of denunciation launched by the new sect at the iniquities of their Southern brethren, no one could fail to see, at least in part, the indignation that would be aroused among the luckless slaveholders.

The South right along, and for a time the North, with great unanimity looked on these "New Abolition" enthusiasts as nothing better than cheap philanthropists, who proposed to take away other people's property without taxing themselves a penny; and most certainly their avowed program was absolutely without warrant in the constitution of their country. But many of them soon showed the true spirit of martyrs — a willingness to sacrifice friendships, property, and even endanger life itself, if need be. Strange indeed is fanaticism!

Amid the tranquility then prevailing, the sound of the new doctrines was like a fire bell in the stillness of the night.

The north regarded the agitators as disturbers of the peace. "Good Society," etc., "opposed the movement" — (Rhodes). "The vast powers wielded by clerical bodies, missionary boards, conventions, and managers and committees of benevolent societies" were wielded "to cripple and crush abolitionists, who would persist in agitating the slave question." (Goodell, p. 436).

Meetings of Abolitionists were frequently broken up, their printing presses destroyed, and now and then their speakers were subjected to violence. But this was not the way, if indeed there was any way, to put down the new cult. The crusaders cried out persecution and thus gained recruits. They multiplied and became more extreme. A new tenet was "No wicked enactment can be morally binding." The reply to the arguments of the preachers that the Bible sanctioned slavery was a demand for "an anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God."



To statesmen their response was that the constitution was a "league with Hell and a covenant with Death." "Per fas et nefas" they meant to go forward. They wrought and they suffered, biding the time when office seekers should come to their help. This they knew, or at least the wiser among them soon came to know, would be whenever a new distribution of the loaves and fishes should be in sight.

The indigation with which the South regarded the organization of this effort to take away their property without compensation, and this by overriding the constitution, was only equalled by the alarm of what soon followed the birth of the "New Abolitionists." Scarcely had the teachings of the "Liberator" been well ventilated in the press, North and South, when within seven months after its establishment occurred in Southampton county, Va., the Nat Turner slave insurrection, in which sixty-one men, women and children were murdered at night. Turner could read, Southampton county was accessible to the mails, and Southerners naturally connected the "Liberator" with the insurrection. This horror gave no pause to "The Liberator" or to the circulation of incendiary literature through the South in the mails. To such an extent did this practice increase that in 1837 President Andrew Jackson, widely known for his devotion to the Union, sent a message to Congress recommending legislation to prevent the transmission in the mails of "inflammatory appeals, addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection and to produce all the horrors of a civil war."

Nothing came of the message.

Of course emancipation societies in the South were now ended, for to discuss there the wrongfulness of slavery would have been to light a match over a magazine. My mother, prior to the Nat Turner insurrection, had favored some method of freeing the slaves, but thenceforward she was silent, not even telling her views to her own son, born afterwards, though she lived till he was seventeen years old. Indeed, so fearful was my mother of insurrections that when my father removed from South Carolina to Alabama in 1846, she induced him to select for his residence a county in which the whites predominated.

When there could no longer be but one side of the slavery question at the South, and when Abolitionists were continually charging "wickedness" and "brutality" and "folly," Southerners naturally came to advocate the righteousness and wisdom of the institution. But it took years to bring this about. Rhodes tells us that the distinguished William Gilmore Sims, of South Carolina, boasted, in 1852, that fifteen years before he had been one of the first to advocate that slavery was "a great good and a great blessing." If Mr. Sims' statement is entitled to credence, then it was only in 1837, or six years after the "The Liberator" began to denounce slaveholders, that the crusaders had succeeded in driving the Southern people to begin to make "full defense" of slavery.

Quite promptly, however, their press, their orators, and their Church had taken up the defense of the Southerners.

But, crimination begets recrimination, and excitement, North and South, grew by what it fed upon. The time had at length come when if in the one section no voice was lifted except to defend slavery, so in the other all were its assailants. After a few years of tribulation the new idea began to spread, for fanaticism is contagious. In 1840 there were already in the north 2,000 abolition societies with a membership of 200,000, all advocating the immediate emancipation, through the power of the General Government, of slavery in the Southern States, without compensation to owners.

In 1844 Texas, an empire in extent and resources, invaluable to us because of her contiguity and her position on the Gulf, and for which we were not to pay a single dollar, applied to come into the Union, and her application was denied because her constitution allowed slavery; and this although most of her domain lay South of 36 degrees, 30 minutes. And for two years longer this same anti-slavery sentiment, now widespread at the North, having no regard for the spirit of the great compromise, kept Texas out. In 1848 a bill was before Congress appropriating money to aid the United States in negotiating a peace treaty with Mexico, by which we were to acquire valuable territory and round out our possessions to the Pacific ocean. Much of this territory lay South of 36 degrees, 30 minutes. True, this was not technically within the Missouri Compromise, but this was only because the territory lay further west than

our possessions had extended in 1820. Now again, in disregard of the spirit and intent of the famous compromise, David Wilmot, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, moved as a proviso that slavery be excluded from all the territory to be acquired by the treaty with Mexico, and the proviso was carried in the House by nineteen majority.

In 1844 the Abolitionist carried enough votes for their candidates to turn the scales in the presidential election.

In 1848 the Presidential election was again decided by anti-slavery votes, anti-slavery Democrats voting against their party nominee in New York State and thus electing (Zachary) Taylor. The Tide was becoming a tidal wave, and the Abolitionists had well nigh accomplished their purpose of arraying the North against the South. Northern churches instead of defending slaveholders as formerly, were now bitterly denouncing and dissolving connection with their Southern brethren. Northern mobs, instead of assailing abolitionists as formerly, were now attacking "slave catchers," the owners who sought to reclaim their property under a law of Congress passed in pursuance of the constitution. And Northern States were aiding in the obstruction of this law, fourteen out of nineteen having already passed for this purpose "personal liberty" laws. In 1848, Rhodes says, "every one of the free States, except Iowa, had passed resolutions endorsing the Wilmot proviso and declaring that Congress had the power, and it was its duty, to prohibit slavery in the territories," whether they were North or South of 36 degrees, 30 minutes. The Missouri Compromise was a dead letter. Its intent had been to secure peace on the slavery question, not only as to our territories, but everywhere. Now it was plain there was to be no peace. And "personal liberty" laws, the "Wilmot proviso" in the House, and the votes of every free State Legislature except one, showed that there never was to be another slave State admitted. It is strange that Southern statesmen did not see it. They had been swept off their feet.

Put on the defensive twenty years before, Southern leaders undoubtedly did make an aggressive campaign to secure from our territories new slave states whose votes in the Senate would protect the rights of the South. Nevertheless the charge, gravely made, by Mr. Lincoln, in his Springfield speech in



June, 1858, that the advocates of slavery meant to "push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South," was purely imaginary, unsupported at any time by any credible evidence; but such was the madness of the times that no utterance now was too absurd for belief, and that speech was to make Mr. Lincoln President.

Southern leaders, however, had begun to see, in the late forties, that ultimately the constitution alone would be no barrier against the tide Abolitionism had put in motion. The contest, therefore, over rights in the territories, had waxed hotter year by year for the South wanted more votes in the Senate as a barrier. When in 1850 California applied for admission, with a free State constitution suddenly improvised under a military government by about 50,000 people, which was less than the usual number, and proposed to bring in a State that reached 734 miles from North to South, the Southerners in Congress insisted that the Missouri Compromise be extended through that territory to the Pacific Ocean; and here was a deadlock. Mr. (Henry) Clay once more came forward as a compromiser. These words were the key to his great speech:

In my opinion, the body politic cannot be preserved unless this agitation, this distraction, this exasperation which is going on between the two sections of the country, shall cease.

Again there was a compromise, California was admitted with all her long strip of territory, and the South got a new fugitive slave law. That is to say, that bare majorities in both Houses of Congress enacted a law that was intended to compel the people of the North thereafter to obey the constitution and surrender fugitives. A fugitive slave law had existed for sixty years, and that law was good enough so long as it was possible, as it had been before the days of the abolitionists, to execute it.

The presidential elections of 1844 and 1848, the vote in the House on the Wilmot proviso, "personal liberty laws" passed to nullify the fugitive slave law, the present attitude of the northern press and northern churches, the hot debate over California, and above all, the resolutions of every free State

except Iowa maintaining the right and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in all territories without regard to the line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes named in the Missouri Compromise, all these showed that the Abolitionists had already killed that compromise. They had destroyed the peace it brought about and they had created a sentiment that nullified "the geographical line upon which it was based." These same considerations now in 1851 made it perfectly clear to "astute politicians," as Mr. Rhodes says, "that a dissolution of parties was imminent, that, to oppose the extension of slavery, the different elements must be fused into an organized whole, it might be called Whig, or some other name, but it would be based on the principle of the Wilmot proviso," which proviso was a defiance of the great compromise.

Condensing Mr. Rhode's idea, the new party was already in the womb; and it may be added, that as the electoral vote of the North was now over 150 and that of the South 105, and as the North had majorities in the House and Senate, those "astute politicians" were only waiting the call to act as accoucheurs. The new party was soon to appear and the "some other name" than Whig by which it was to be baptized was "Republican." It is strange that this eminent and conscientious historian, after making the above statement, should later attempt to prove that the "raison d'être" of the Republican party, whose pre-natal existence he has thus pointed out, was the Kansas-Nebraska act, passed some three years later, but in this he is following the generally accepted northern theory, that the Southerners were the first to disregard the sacred compromise and that they, by their own folly in voting for the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, called into existence the party that subsequently overwhelmed them.

The truth is that nothing was needed, after 1851, to bring about the prompt appearance of the new party but the signal defeat of that one of the two great parties which in the North might prove to be most thoroughly imbued with anti-slavery ideas, and this occurred in the presidential election of 1852. The Whigs had in 1848 achieved their only victory in many years, and that was the result of anti-slavery defections among their opponents. The election in 1852 was the Whig Waterloo. They could thereafter have no hope of success except in fusion.

with anti-slavery Democrats. To help the desponding Whigs in deciding where to go, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" came out that same year, and this book as a leading emancipationist said did "more for humanity (anti-slavery) than ever before was accomplished by any single book of fiction."

It is perfectly true that the infant party, long before stirring in the womb, first saw the light of day and was christened "Republican" shortly after the passage, May 26, 1854, of the Kansas-Nebraska act, formally repealing the already dead Missouri Compromise and allowing new states thereafter to come in with or without slavery as their people might decide. But equally as effective as the Kansas-Nebraska act would have been an application of a territory to come into the Union as a new state with slavery, South of 36 degrees, 30 minutes.

No doubt the birth of the new party would have followed even a dramatic episode attending an attempt to capture a fugitive slave. Indeed nothing except abject surrender by the South could now have prevented the formation of a new anti-slavery party, based on the Wilmot proviso. This proviso represented a majority sentiment at the North. The voters who held to this sentiment would naturally come together and quite as naturally politicians would see to it that there should be no unnecessary delay in organizing. (John G.) Nicolay and (John) Hay (Life of Lincoln, chap. xx), tell us of a meeting in Fond du Lac, Wisc., in the early months of 1854, which was before the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, at which fusion of town leaders took place and the name "Republican" was suggested; and these authors say this was "only one of many similar demonstrations."

The Kansas-Nebraska act, in spite of the fact that reiterated assertions of partisan historians have created a widespread belief that it was monstrous, within itself embodied no unreasonable contention. Its claim was that United States territories were the common property of all the States, and that the citizens of the several States all had an equal right to take their property there. This claim was afterwards fully sustained by the supreme court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. Chief Justice Taney, next to Marshall in ability and equal to him in purity of character, delivered the opinion. But so rabid



was anti-slavery sentiment in the North that the decision was spurned, trampled under foot, and finally buried at the Presidential election in 1860 under the ballots of people, many of whom had never read, and others of whom were unable to read, the Constitution of their country, which was the basis of the decision. The plain truth is that with the year 1854 had come to the fullness of time when, as Mr. Rhodes says, "the moral agitation had accomplished its work, and when the cause (of anti-slavery) was to be consigned to a political party that brought to a successful conclusion the movement begun by the moral sentiment of the community." (Rhodes, Vol. I, p. 66). The "movement begun by the moral sentiment of the community" (abolitionism) was for the freeing of the slaves in the Southern States "unconditionally," and the "successful conclusion" of this movement was accomplished by successful war. The Abolition party had sowed the seed. The Republican party was the flower. The fruits were secession, civil war, and emancipation. The aftermath was reconstruction and universal suffrage for the recently enfranchised slave.

The conservative force in the North upon which the South relied to stay the tide of anti-slavery was the Democratic party. By its aid, one more victory was achieved in 1856, but that was simply delaying the inevitable. Nothing could have turned back the tide that had set in.

It is not to be denied that the Republican party existed only in embryo when the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed; it is admitted also that that futile act hastened the birth and greatly forwarded the growth of the new party, but in view of what we have seen, it is absolutely marvelous that a usually well-informed public should now accept the partisan statement, because it has been often repeated, that the country was in 1854 at peace on the slavery question, and that that peace was disturbed by the passage of that law. The Act was itself but an ill-advised attempt to devise a shelter from the storm that was raging.

Quite fortunate it was for the Republican Party, which could only expect to live by a continuance of the strife out of which it was born, that another exciting incident soon occurred — "border warfare" in Kansas. The exasperated South

had lost its head and tried to make of that territory a slave State. The Abolitionists and Republicans were determined to make it a free State. Armed men from both sections poured into the territory, Missouri slave State men being first on the ground. But the South was no match for the "Sharpe's rifles and Bibles" that were mustered in by the organized abolition societies in the North. There was ruffianism on both sides in Kansas, and there the first blood was shed in war between the North and South. The North won. "Bleeding Kansas" had added to the excitement, North and South, and the Republican Party prospered. When, in 1856, this party had put its sectional candidates for President and Vice-President in the field, upon a sectional platform, Rufus Choate, the great Massachusetts lawyer, therefore a Whig, voiced the sentiment of conservative people by declaring it to be the duty of every one "to prevent the madness of the times from working its maddest act — the permanent formation and the actual present triumph of a party, which knows one-half of America only to hate it," etc.

The Republican ticket in the election of 1856 carried a majority of the Northern electoral votes, but failed of election.

About two years after the formation of the Republican Party, June 16, 1856, its future leader, Abraham Lincoln, was declaring, at Springfield, Ill., "this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free." And, seven months later at Rochester, Mr. (William H.) Seward, another leader, took up the thought and said, "It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces."

In the crusade of hate and passion that was being carried on, nothing was too extravagant for belief. Uncle Tom's Cabin was then looked upon, and, in spite of irrefutable proof furnished by the civil war of the kindly relations generally prevailing between master and slave, it is by many persons at the North still looked upon as a fair picture of slavery at the South.

Here was the situation. The "underground railroad" was now in full operation. Rhodes estimates that 1,000 negroes per annum were annually being successfully carried away from their masters by two well known routes, one leading from Ken-

tucky into Ohio and one from Maryland into Pennsylvania. "Personal liberty" laws were more completely than ever nullifying the law of Congress for the delivery of fugitives. A court of Wisconsin, with the sanction of its Legislature, took away a fugitive from a United States marshal, and then refused obedience to a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States. All this the Republican press and Republican orators, some of them winked at, and most of them applauded.

The South of course retorted. Passion was at a white heat. Northerners were accused of "stealing" the slaves they had sold to us to anticipate emancipation. Northerners were derisively called dollar-hunters, devoid of honor and of courage. And now came from the Supreme Court the Dred Scott decision that the territories were the common property of all the people and that slave owners had the right to take their property there. Instead of settling the main question in dispute and giving peace, it was met with a storm of indignation, the echoes of which rang out for a generation.

"Make the slave holder odious" was the slogan of 1831; and it was still the slogan when in 1858 Charles Sumner delivered in the United States Senate a two days' speech, modeled after the oration of Demosthenes, when the Greek orator was arousing the Athenians to fury against the enemies of their country, the Macedonians. It was to be, as Sumner himself declared, "the most thorough phillipic ever delivered in a legislative body," and no doubt it was. The veteran Senator (Lewis) Cass, of Michigan, arose at its conclusion and pronounced it "the most un-American and unpatriotic that ever grated on the ears of this body."

Sumner had virulently attacked the veteran Senator (Andrew Pickens) Butler of South Carolina, (then absent), charging him with falsehood, and this without warrant. (Rhodes, Vol. II, p. 136.) Preston Brooks, a member of Congress from South Carolina, and a nephew of Butler, knowing, as he said, that the New Englander did not recognize the "code of honor," caned Sumner unmercifully, knocking him down and giving him no chance. The act cannot be justified. The North glorified Sumner as a martyr to free speech and the victim of a Southern bully, and the South wildly applauded Brooks.



On March 3, 1858, Senator Seward, of New York, who was the real leader of the Republican party in that body, announced the following as his program:

Free labor has at last apprehended its rights, its interests, its power, and its destiny, and is organizing itself to assume the government of the republic. It will henceforth meet you boldly and resolutely here; it will meet you everywhere — in the territories or out of them — wherever you may go to extend slavery. It has driven you back in California and in Kansas; it will invade you soon in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, and Texas.

Garrison's program was being carried out to the letter.

I remember about this time to have seen an extract from some northern paper, that of course had wide circulation at the South, to the effect that the Southern people had become so effeminate, under the malign influences of slavery, that nothing could regenerate them but amalgamation — an infusion into their veins of the "warm, generous blood of the negro."

In October, 1859, came the John Brown raid in Virginia. "Brown knew the history of San Domingo and in the career of Toussaint he took delight." (Rhodes, Vol. II, p. 400.) With him for a model, Brown thought by exciting slave insurrections to devastate the whole South and massacre all the white inhabitants, but he was captured, tried, and finally hanged according to law.

The horror of the South when the news of John Brown's invasion was flashed over it, can only be imagined; it cannot be portrayed. At the North conservative people strongly denounced this deliberate effort to destroy Southern homes and Southern civilization, but many church bells in that section tolled in mourning, and extravagant eulogies were pronounced on this new martyr to the cause of liberty. Thoreau said on the day of the hanging:

Some 1,800 years ago Christ was crucified. This morning, perchance, Captain Brown was hung. There are

the two ends of a chain which is not without links. He

is not Old Brown any longer; he is an angel of light. (Rhodes, Vol. II, p. 414.) Ralph Waldo Emerson had previous to the execution spoken of John Brown as "the new saint awaiting his martyrdom," (Rhodes, Vol. II, p. 413.) and the same great author later, summing up his estimate of Northern opinion among non-professional politicians, said, in a public speech at Salem, January 16, 1860 (Miscellanies, p. 262.): "All women are drawn to him by their predominance of sentiment. All gentlemen are of course on his side." What a revolution since 1831!

Republican politicians in public generally, though not universally, deprecated the whole affair; but Horace Greeley was then writing privately, as Mr. Rhodes shows, to (Schuyler) Colfax:

Do not be down-hearted about this old Brown business. Its present effect is bad and throws a heavy load on us in this State — but its ultimate effect is to be good — it will drive the slave power to new outrages — It presses on the irrepressible conflict.

Soon afterwards an attempt was made by individuals at the South, defying Northern sentiment and defying the statutes of the United States, to re-open the African slave trade. The *Wanderer* and one or two other vessels illegally smuggled in slaves from Africa. The slaves found ready buyers in men who wished to flout Abolitionists; and worse still, Georgia juries refused to convict the violators of the law on what was believe to be sufficient evidence.

North and South, "Oh, judgment! thou wert fled to brutish beast — And men had lost their reason."

That these slave traders did not represent Southern sentiment was soon to be proved by the Confederate constitution which forbade the African slave trade.

"The old Brown business" did not materially affect the elections then pending. In 1860, the very next year, the tidal

wave of anti-slavery sentiment that had been started by "The Liberator" in Boston in 1831, swept the Republican Party into the White House at Washington. The Southern States seceded. They meant to free themselves from this crusade and these crusaders. Who can wonder at the exultation with which the South greeted the Confederate flag?

By the election of Lincoln the North had, in the opinion of the South, openly avowed its intention to carry out its own views simply because it had the voting strength. These happened just then to be certain views on slavery. But if a majority section could, to further its own desire, violate the Constitution and laws sanctioned by it through its mobs and its courts and its legislatures, then that Constitution was no longer sacred, local self-government was no longer safe. Every speech for State-rights made in the South after the birth of the sectional Republican Party, had this for its keynote. The cause of the excitement that had brought about at the North these violations of the Constitution and the destruction of "public tranquility" was undoubtedly slavery, but the plea of the Southerner to the Southerner when advocating secession at the hustings in 1860-1 was not for slavery — it was for something higher and holier; it was for liberty regulated by law, for the Constitution of the fathers, which our people had been taught to regard as the noblest work of man, the very "palladium" of their rights. If this Constitution was now to be preserved at all it was urged, it could be only by seceding and setting it up over ourselves, that we and our posterity might guard it forever. Therefore we seceded and set up the Confederacy.

So the Confederates, in the war that followed secession, were not fighting for slavery but for the preservation of local self-government under the Constitution of their fathers, which in substance they had ordained as the foundation of their new government. Fully three-fourths of their armies were non slaveholders. And the North did not enter into that fight for the freedom of the slaves, but for the preservation of the Union. Slavery was not what the Northern armies were fighting against, nor was it what the Southern armies were fighting for. This fact the country ought to recognize fully, and it ought to be written in large letters.



Slavery fell as an incident of the war between sister states that had been provoked by the Abolition crusade. Fanaticism at the North had engendered fanaticism at the South.

Fanaticism made us forget that we were brothers, and we did not call our kinship to mind until rivers of blood had flowed.

Now, however, the scales have fallen from our eyes and we see each other as we are. Mutual respect has been restored. Courage, devotion, and patriotic self-sacrifice, North and South, have done their perfect work, and it is plain that the blood that was poured out like water on both sides of the lines of battle was not shed in vain.

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CHAPTER I

## Organization, Ideas of Discipline

The first seven regiments from Alabama had volunteered to serve for twelve months. The Confederate Congress having enacted that no troops should thereafter be received except for "three years or the war," and the 8th, mustered in under this law, therefore claimed that it was the first regiment to volunteer "for the war." The war however was not to be ended within three years, and when it became necessary to reenlist for the war without any three years limit, the regiment was again one of the first to come forward and for this was complimented in a special order by General Robert E. Lee.

Men and officers, their antecedents, and the motives that brought them together, all considered the 8th Alabama was a typical Confederate regiment, and if any lessons of value are to be learned from the military history of Alabama troops during the civil war they ought to be exemplified in the experience of the organization of which this is to be, as far as the writer can make it, an unvarnished account.

The regiment represented city and country; five companies were from Mobile, then Alabama's emporium, two from Perry County, one from Coosa, one from Butler, and one from the town of Selma. One of the Mobile companies was Irish — The Emerald Guards (C. I), Captain (Patrick) Loughry; another (Co. G.), the German Fusiliers, Captain (John P.) Emrich; was — except a Second Lieutenant, Drury W. Thompson — entirely German. In this regard the regiment was not an exact type of the Confederate armies, for when the few foreign born scattered here and there in the other companies of the 8th are taken into account, it contained more than twenty percent of foreigners, which was very much greater than the average proportion of foreign element in the Southern ranks. But none of our companies were more thoroughly imbued with the spirit then animating the South, than were the Emerald Guards or the German Fusiliers.

One company, that from Selma, the Independent Blues (Co. D.), was largely composed of the sons of rich men, but taken as a whole the slave owners and sons of slave owners

did not constitute more than 20, or at the most 25 percent of the regiment. Certainly the men of this regiment had not volunteered to fight for slavery. The ten companies went on separately to Richmond during the latter part of May and the first days of June 1861, and were on the 10th of June formed into the 8th Alabama Regiment.

For each of these companies the way by rail from Alabama to the new Capital of the Confederacy was like a triumphal procession. The country was ablaze with enthusiasm. From houses by the wayside flags and handkerchiefs waved, and at every station multitudes greeted the soldiers with cheers and flowers and every manifestation of love and admiration. Ah, how little we then knew of the hardships, the perils and the sad realities of the future! No one of us, except (T. W. W.) Davies, Captain of Co. B, had been trained in the art of war. A few of the companies as holiday soldiers had acquired at home a slight proficiency in drill. Of discipline we had no conception, and Southerners were perhaps at that time, of all peoples, the most unfit for it. As Edmund Burke, in the British Parliament during the Revolutionary war declared it to be then, so it was now; the institution of slavery had created where it then existed in the United States a spirit of caste and race pride, that made of every white man in some sort an aristocrat no matter whether educated or uneducated. Obedience to the commands of another—that was for the inferior race, the slave. Individual liberty, the right to do as he pleased, was the birth-right of every white man born or living in the atmosphere of the South. Of course soldiering we all knew implied some sort of obedience to orders, but there was a feeling among our boys all, that every military order should be “proper,” and that it was always theirs to know the “reason why.” I shall never forget the indignation of my friend Morgan S. Cleveland, then a private in Co. D, at Yorktown, when Colonel (John A.) Winston refused to allow him, he having the money and being ready to pay for it, to hire a buggy to ride in when his company had been ordered to march to Williamsburg. What made the matter worse was the Colonel did not even give a reason for his refusal. Morgan of course learned better, and in time he not only showed himself a gallant soldier, but became one of the most efficient Adjutants the regiment ever had. Discipline was to come to us through manifold tribulations.



Democratic in our ideas, we had elected, before coming to Richmond, all our company officers, and there were those among us who believed themselves competent to fill all the offices in the regiment; and so when notified that with Captain (Young L.) Royston's and Captain Davies' companies, already at Yorktown, we were to form a regiment, the captains of the eight companies then at Richmond met to consider of field officers. Our task was easy, because there was not much competition. Captain (James) Kent, of the Independent Blues, was conceded to be a good drill officer. He was a tall, handsome and bright Doctor from Selma, and he was to be Colonel. Captain Charles T. Ketchum of Co. C. also knew something of drill, and he was chosen for Lieutenant Colonel. Captain William T. Smith of Co. G. had been a volunteer in the Mexican war. How much service he had seen is not remembered; but his experience in the Mexican war caused his election as Major, although I believe the regiment in which he had been a volunteer had not gotten to the front.

The following order is my warrant for saying that we left out of this conference to select officers not only Captain Royston of Co. A., but also Captain Davies of Co. B.:

Special Orders No. 68, A. & I. G. O. Richmond, June 10, 1861. Eight companies of the volunteers from Alabama will also proceed to Yorktown and with the two companies from that state now at Gloucester Point will constitute a regiment to be commanded by Col. John A. Winston.

By command etc.

Captain T. W. W. Davies was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The Election concluded, a committee of which the writer was Chairman was now sent to ask President (Jefferson) Davis to appoint the gentlemen we had selected. Mr. Davis gave the committee an attentive hearing, and then courteously informed us that he had his own plans in view and that we should hear from him soon. We now began to see that a regiment in the Confederate army was not to be, even in its formation, a purely Democratic institution.

## Field Officers.

John A. Winston was appointed Colonel, John W. Frazier Lieutenant Colonel, and Thomas E. Irby Major. Colonel Winston was a man of uncommon abilities and of extraordinary force of character. He had been, prior to the war and continued afterwards until his death, which occurred about 1875, to be a man of mark in the politics of our State. After the war he was chosen as one of the first two U. S. Senators from Alabama, but neither he nor his Colleague was allowed to take his seat.

As Governor our Colonel had acquired the soubriquet of John Anthony Veto Winston, by his many vetoes. He had been a member of the Alabama State Convention that in 1860 had sent its delegation to the celebrated National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., where occurred the noted rupture that resulted in two Democratic nominations and the election of Abraham Lincoln, which was followed by the secession of the Southern States. In the State Convention at Montgomery which had sent him to Charleston, Governor Winston had bitterly opposed the resolution there adopted, instructing the Alabama delegation to retire from the National Convention in case it should refuse to adopt the extreme views set forth in the resolution in question. But these resolutions, championed by (William Lowndes) Yancey and opposed by Winston, were adopted and Yancey and Winston were both made delegates to the National Convention where the excitement created by the position taken by the Alabama and other Southern delegations following Alabama's lead was intense. The destruction of the Democratic party was imminent. The Union of the States was in peril. It is now said that at one time during the Convention Mr. Yancey was willing, in violation of the instructions he had procured, to accept a compromise that had been offered and not retire, but that Governor Winston put his veto upon the compromise, insisting that the instructions should be carried out to the letter.

If the statement is true, the incident is characteristic. Not even Andrew Jackson had a more inflexible will than John A. Winston.

He was now a Colonel who, like most of our regimental commanders, had never "set a squadron in the field." Nor did

our Colonel ever learn tactics. He had no taste for drill and never applied himself to "Hardee." He was, however, a strict disciplinarian, requiring implicit obedience to orders, and this, coupled with the fact that his language was often harsh, with his ignorance of drill, naturally rendered him unpopular with officers and men, whose aversion to discipline inclined them nearly all to be fault-finders. This unpopularity however was by no means singular. It is probable that every commander of a Confederate regiment, who sought from the outset to enforce discipline rigidly, had at first the same experience. No colonel was ever more disliked than Stonewall Jackson, until results achieved in battle showed the men under him his real value. Colonel Winston was, at Seven Pines, the only battle his health ever permitted him to engage in, as brave as Stonewall Jackson; and certainly a man of his courage and with his splendid abilities, might well have been expected to become a distinguished officer, if only he had studied drill and his health and the casualties of battle had permitted.

Within a month or two after Colonel Winston took command, a petition was circulated in the regiment asking his resignation. Nearly, if not every Captain had signed it when the matter came to the Colonel's ears. He sent at once for all the Captains to come up to his tent.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I understand there is a seditious petition in circulation in this regiment. If I hear anything more of it, I will courtmartial the last one of you."

Nothing more was heard of that petition.

Lieutenant Colonel Frazier, a Tennessean and a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, had resigned from the old army to offer his sword to the Confederacy. He was expected of course to teach the art of war to the regiment, the Major and Colonel included; but the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel did not "mix" well. Colonel Winston was quite willing to turn over to the West Pointer the matter of drill, and proceeded at once to do it. But it was soon evident that the two first officers of the regiment were at daggers' points. One of the first symptoms of this was an order given one night just after 10 o'clock to the Captain, who was acting officer of the day, to arrest



all officers in whose tents lights should be found. "Taps" had sounded and the standing general order was that thereafter all lights should be out. The Captain, when he got the special order, looked around and found a light burning only in Lieutenant Colonel Frazier's tent, where a game of cards was on. The Lt-Col. was notified that he was under arrest and his wrath exploded—but only in his own tent.

The "on lit" in camp was that the Lieutenant Colonel, who was a "youngster" when compared to his Colonel, had been volunteering suggestions about matters other than drill, or at least giving advice not asked for. However this was, certain it is that the 8th Alabama regiment was not then, in naval parlance, "a happy ship."

Our Colonel had a temper and was often given to profane parts of speech. It was not according to regulations to curse an officer, even though an inferior. The old gentleman was, in his genial moods, a perfectly delightful companion, and he upheld always what he considered the rights of his officers to the utmost; but when angry his vigorous expletives often had a most unpleasant flavor. The writer remembers Captain Royston's coming to his tent one night after a volley of oaths from Colonel Winston had been flying uncomfortably close around his head, with:

"Herbert, do you know what the difference is between the people in this regiment? It is this: A Colonel can curse a Captain, a Captain can curse a Lieutenant, a Lieutenant can curse a corporal, and a corporal can curse a d - - - d dog."

Ah, the friction and the heart-burnings that occurred in our regiment, and of course elsewhere, in the efforts to discipline an army of free men, such as the Confederates were!

Lieutenant Colonel Frazier also had a temper, and it was often sorely tried by the crass ignorance of some at least of his Captains. The following amusing incident will serve to show that Frazier too occasionally indulged in language not fitted for the parlor:

We were on the battalion drill. Colonel Frazier, on his

horse, was forming the regiment into a hollow square around him. The Captain of Co. F. was derelict and Lt. Col. Frazier, out of patience, called aloud:

“Captain Herbert, why in the Hell don’t you dress your company on the left?”

And then the Lieutenant Colonel, supposing in his wrathful impatience that he would of course find Co. G. also failing, wheeled his horse suddenly and exclaimed: “Captain Emrich, why in the Hell don’t you dress your company to the right?” Captain Emrich who prided himself on his knowledge of drill, and really knew more about it than he did about English, replied, to the amusement of the Regiment and the discomfiture of the Lieutenant Colonel: “I did done it, sir, by dam, I did done it!”

Lt. Col. Frazier was of course an accomplished drill officer, and nearly always conducted battalion drill, only occasionally turning the regiment over to Major Irby; but the Lieutenant Colonel paid little attention to the details of company drill. Company officers were left to dig for knowledge in “Hardee’s Tactics,” and ah, how hard that was, and how slowly the knowledge came!

Major Irby had served, according to the writer’s recollection, with Alabama troops that went to Mexico. He was a planter in Dallas County and had been in the State Senate. He was an enthusiastic soldier and soon acquired a fair proficiency in battalion drill. The Major apparently never took any part in the differences that so plainly existed between his two superiors.

## CHAPTER II

## Yorktown. Being Trained.

The battle of Big Bethel having occurred on the Peninsula, we were suddenly ordered from Richmond to Yorktown, which we reached on Wednesday, 12th day of June, 1861. Upon our arrival, an incident occurred that well illustrates not only the Democratic ideas that prevailed among some at least of the company officers, but also our Colonel's notions of discipline and how it should be enforced. The writer, then Captain of Co. F., was superintending the landing of the baggage of his company and called out to one of his men, who was a lawyer in the same town with the Captain, and twenty years his senior: "Mr. Ross, move that box over here."

Colonel Winston, attracted by this polite speech, cried out sharply: "Captain Herbert, what was it you called that man?" "Mr. Ross," was the reply. "Don't call him that, sir," said the Colonel. "There are no Mist'ers in this regiment. They are all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. Call him Private Ross"—a very pointed lesson as to the new relations these Democratic soldiers had assumed towards each other.

We pitched our tents on a beautiful beach whose green sward sloped gently down to the York River from under a high bluff just below Yorktown, and here we remained for months. To lovely women, whose cheers were still ringing in our ears, we had bidden a long farewell. Yorktown, never more than a little hamlet, was now practically deserted, and the writer cannot remember that there was ever the footfall of a woman in the regimental hospital that was promptly established and soon full of sick soldiers, many of them dying with diarrhoea, measles and their sequelae. In withstanding at the outset the hardships of camp life, the country boy, commonly supposed to be hardy by reason of his healthful occupation, was soon found to be no match for his comrade from the town. The latter who usually had gone through with the measles, whooping-cough, etc., had often kept irregular hours. He had never been in the habit of going to bed, like a farmer boy, with the chickens, and sleeping till morning. The farmer boys were now exposed to entirely new conditions, and standing guard at night, con-

tagious diseases, unsanitary conditions, and bad cooking, soon filled our hospital. Death began rapidly to thin our ranks long before we heard the whistle of an enemy's bullet. Such cooking! "Flapjack!" was the favorite bread—flour mixed with water poured into the frying pan, fried on one side till it was brown, and then thrown into the air so as to flap over and be deftly caught in the spattering grease of the pan, when it was fried to a crisp brown on the other—this was the "flapjack."

Our Surgeon, Dr. Robert Royston, and Dr. Daniel Parker, the latter first detailed to duty from the ranks and afterwards commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, were physicians fully up to the standard of that day. They were both assiduous and faithful, but war was not the science it has since become at the hands of the Germans and the Japanese. If ever in the future in an Alabama regiment in a permanent camp where convenience for cooking can be had, soldiers shall be allowed to feed on flapjacks, the commanding officer of the regiment will be, or at least ought to be, court-martialed and shot.

But sorrow and suffering, these were not the only experiences in the camp of the 8th Alabama on that beautiful beach at Yorktown. The soldier soon learns to turn with avidity, when he has fired his last shot and shed his last tear over the grave of a comrade, to the bright scenes around the camp-fire. There he enjoys the jokes and quips and songs of his fellows. The present and the present alone is his to count on. As to the future, who knows? Many an hour sped away delightfully while we listened to bright anecdotes by Lieutenant (C. P. B.) Branagan, who was to fall at Gettysburg; (Captain Leonard F.) Summers, who died at Seven Pines, and especially by Lieutenant Joshua Kennedy, who fell by the same volley that killed Summers. Indeed there were few of the officers who did not contribute something to our merriment and the witty remarks of Colonel Winston were always circulating through the camp.

In front of our camp was the York river, and the bathing was superb. In its salt water at night the phosphorescent light sparkled like myriads of diamonds around the strong arms of the swimmers. In nearly every company there were musicians.



In Co. D. was a delightful quartet, the music of whose charming serenades is still ringing in my ears over the waste of nearly half a century. One of the four, (Charles B.) Woods, was soon transferred to another command to be an officer; another George Shortridge, son of one of our noted politicians, and as handsome and attractive as any soldier in the regiment, fell in one of the first battles, with his face to the foe.

The high bluff immediately in rear of our camp was steep and difficult to climb. This was the identical bluff behind which British non-combatants and magazines were sheltered when Washington, the great American rebel, lay in front of Cornwallis. Very soon upon its top our fortifications were begun. Army engineers laid them off, and now soldiers found themselves digging dirt. To many who prided themselves on never having stuck a spade in the bosom of mother earth, this seemed an ignominious task, and indeed, to all it was more or less irksome to find themselves engaged in handling pick and shovel under "overseers" whom they had chosen to command them, not in such menial tasks as this but in battle against the enemy. To show that our Colonel shared, at least for a time, in this feeling the following incident is taken from Captain Fagan. The dirt in which the men were required to dig was hard, and one day when shovels instead of spades were furnished, a detail under Captain, then Lieutenant Fagan, demurred and Colonel Winston sustained them, sending word to General (Daniel Harvey) Hill, then commanding the post, that if he wanted digging done with such tools he must send down "some of his North Carolinians." The work progressed, of course, but it was a slow business, and many were the complaints of men who had "never volunteered to make ditchers" of themselves. The time was to come later when these same men could, to meet an expected enemy, throw up more dirt with bayonets and tin plates only, in half an hour, than they moved with pick and shovel in twice that time. Digging dirt, drilling in the "school of the soldier", by company and by battalion, cooking, and policing camp, kept the regiment busy. But this was not all we did. The enemy were only some forty miles away down the Peninsula, with headquarters near Old Point Comfort, and cavalry. Federal and Confederate, were roaming down between us and "the Yanks" day and night. One Confederate cavalry troop appeared to be charged with the especial

duty of bringing in messages for the benefit of the 8th Alabama. It was the "Old Dominion Dragoons," a name that is remembered to this day by every survivor of the regiment then in our camp at Yorktown. The indefatigable (Major) General John B. Magruder was in command of our forces on the Peninsula, and he had all his "people," as West Pointers called their soldiers, continually on the alert. It was one o'clock at night on about, say, the 20th of June. Except for the guards pacing their rounds and those who were sitting about the "Headquarters of the Guard," the camp was asleep, many no doubt dreaming of the homes they had left behind them when suddenly came the startling sound of the long roll. How it did rattle out upon the stillness of the night, for nobody could get more out of a kettle drum than our little bare-footed drummer (William Wanicker). Instantly the camp resounded with "Fall in, fall in here men!" and many a devout prayer was no doubt uttered, and perhaps some curses came from those who felt themselves unduly hurried, as we scrambled puffing and blowing up the bluff to the fortifications. These we manned at once and got ready for the enemy. We waited, but the foe did not come. A little after daylight Colonel Winston concluded to go out in front and see what had become of him. Several miles down the Peninsula we met an "Old Dominion Dragoon" with the news that the enemy had thought better of it and retired. We reached camp again in time to enjoy a dinner all the more heartily because we had had no breakfast.

This was the first of "war's alarms" that came to us at Yorktown, but time and again afterwards the Old Dominion Dragoon was at hand with the news, "enemy coming." During all that long summer of 1861 there was no hour of the day or night when the long roll might not, and indeed it would be hard to name any particular hour of day or night when it did not now and then, beat. One purpose of these frequent alarms was to keep men and officers from straying from camp without leave. They might be missed at roll call. The result was many a malediction from the members of the 8th Alabama upon the heads of the Old Dominion Dragoons — a "cowardly set of buttermilk rangers, who would see a Yankée in every bush that was shaken by the wind."

Singularly slow we were in seeing that the "Old Dominion

Dragoon" was doing his duty faithfully, and that this was only a part of the drill to which our foxy old General was subjecting us.

Many a march did we make down the Peninsula without meeting the enemy, and nobody can tell to this day how often "the Yanks" had really been seen prowling around, or how often we were simply being drilled. What we all do remember, however, is that on these marches Major Irby was in the habit of riding along the lines crying out "Close up, men, close up!" in a voice as stentorian as if he were trying to frighten the enemy away; and he got the name of "Old Closeup."

Portions of the regiment, however, did in the fall and winter have three slight, but creditable skirmishes with the enemy, on the lower part of the Peninsula, near Hampton. In one of these Captain Cleveland of Co. H., acting as Major of the Battalion, had his horse killed under him. In another, December 22, 1861, Private John Case of Co. I., was killed, the first of the Regiment to meet his fate at the hands of the enemy.

During our long encampment at Yorktown not only did officers cease to call privates "Mr.," but under the stern discipline of our gallant old Colonel we learned many other things about the duties and responsibilities of soldiers and officers. And now on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ we moved down the Peninsula and encamped near Bethel. The move to the front was to our Colonel's liking, for he always longed to be near the enemy. General Magruder however thought the position selected for our camp too exposed, and ordered us back to Harwood's Mill, about four miles below Yorktown, where we built comfortable winter quarters. This Colonel Winston characteristically named "Camp Prudence." While here the Colonel was several times called on to enforce the policy he had rigidly adhered to, that while officers might drink in moderation, all intoxicating liquors were absolutely forbidden to non-commissioned officers and privates. An old citizen named Thompson came one day into camp with a \$50.00 counterfeit bill which he complained that a private named (George N.) Cady had given him in exchange for a gallon of whiskey and \$47.50 good money. Thompson had previously been punished by the Colonel for the offense of whiskey selling and he was now told that Cady had

served him right, and further, that if he ever came back to the camp again he would be hanged "as high as Haman."

On another occasion the Colonel having seized from a neighboring house where spirits were being sold to his soldiers, two barrels of whiskey which was to be used for hospital purposes, placed it for safekeeping in a tent with a guard in front. Two soldiers slit the back of the tent, bored into a barrel and drew out a bucketful. John Barleycorn overcame them, they were detected, and for punishment, each of them facing the other, the culprits were compelled in front of Headquarters to mark time, repeating the following:

"A. I'm the man that stole Colonel Winston's whiskey."

"B. You're a d---d liar — I stole it myself!"

And now the writer was one day sent with a squad of men to make a thorough search of the neighboring house of a Mrs. Forname, charged with selling whiskey to the regiment. The old lady indignantly denied the charge, handed up her keys and said "search." Finally, somewhat mollified by my heartfelt apology for the unpleasant duty I was executing under orders she consented to accompany the writer and a file of men in their search. At last, the unsuccessful quest being over and the old lady having been warmly congratulated on the result, her wrath, which had been pent up as she followed us through the house and hothouses, broke loose, and never while life lasts can the scene that followed be forgotten.

"I do not blame you, sir," she said: "You have apologized for what you have been ordered to. But I know who it is that has brought this indignity upon me. It is that scoundred \_\_\_\_\_ of your provost guard. He came to me saying he was sick and needed some whiskey. Because he was sick, and because he was a Confederate soldier, I let him have, at the price I gave for it, the only bottle of whiskey I had." "And now," she said — and as she raised her thin hands and glittering eyes toward Heaven, she reminded me of Charlotte Cushman in the scene where as the "Witch of Endor" she uttered that terrible imprecation against her enemies, "I pray to



God that in the very first battle in which that man is engaged his head may be blown off by a cannon ball!"

At the siege of Yorktown, his first battle, less than four months afterwards, \_\_\_\_\_'s head was blown off by a cannon ball.

While at Camp Prudence, the 8th Alabama furnished, March 20, 1862, to the newly organized 28th Alabama all its field officers, viz: Lieutenant Colonel Frazier as Colonel, First Lieutenant John C. Reid of Co. A. as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain T. W. W. Davies of Co. B. as Major of the new regiment. Indeed, quite a number of our men, as well as officers were during the first year transferred, receiving commands in other regiments.

#### Davies and Kautz

Captain Davies, who now left us, had graduated at the U. S. Naval Academy in 1856, with Albert Kautz of Ohio. They had been room-mates for four years. Davies when last heard from was in California, Kautz I came to know well, when I was in the U. S. Navy Department. He is an officer of the highest character, now Rear Admiral, retired, and from his lips I recently had this story:

In 1861 Kautz, still in the U. S. Navy, off the coast of North Carolina, was put by his Captain in charge of a small captured vessel to take into New York as prize. The prize was recaptured by a vessel that had been armed and set afloat as a man-of-war by the Governor of North Carolina, that state not having yet entered the Confederacy. Kautz was paroled by the Governor, and the young naval officer was being the recipient in North Carolina of many hospitalities when, the Confederacy having been formed and the seat of government removed to Richmond, Kautz found himself suddenly immured in "Castle Thunder" in Richmond. The Governor of North Carolina protested that this was in violation of the parole he had taken from Lieutenant Kautz, but President Davis replied that he now had jurisdiction and that the parole could not be recognized by the Confederacy. *The Albemarle*, a Confederate privateer, had been captured by the U. S. Navy, its officers were now

prisoners in New York, and the U. S. Government had published its intentions to hang them as pirates. Mr. Davis had retaliated with the threat to hang Kautz. So matter stood when Davies, now Captain of the 8th Alabama, visited his former chum in prison at Richmond, and avowed his intention to have him released. Kautz replied that the effort would be futile, citing the failure of North Carolina's Governor, who had paroled him; but Davies persisted and at once interviewed the President. Mr. Davis was firm. Davies urged that if Kautz were sent to Washington he could effect an exchange of himself for the Captain of the *Albemarle*. Mr. Davis said laughingly, that to make a commissioner of exchange of prisoner of war would be a curious proceeding, and further, that the powers at Washington would not recognize Kautz's parole, but instead would keep him, and the Confederacy would then have no naval prisoner to hang in retaliation. Davies replied:

"Mr. President, I will stake my life on Kautz. If he doesn't return, you may hang me in his place."

Mr. Davis, saying that this was Damon and Pythias over again, finally consented. Kautz went to Washington and immediately to President Lincoln, whom he found alone. Mr. Lincoln was much impressed with Kautz' story, and eventually said, "Well, Seward claims that he ought to be the mother of all the chickens that are hatched about here," and immediately sent for the Secretary of State. When Seward heard the proposition he flew into a great rage, saying that the officers of the *Albemarle* were pirates and should hang. Kautz replied: "Mr. Secretary, I was taught international law at the Naval Academy. A part of our course was the great letter of Secretary (William L.) Marcy, in which he justified the refusal of the United States to sign the Treaty of Paris, on the ground that privateering was legitimate warfare."

Seward said, "Young man, you know nothing about this question." But Lincoln told Kautz to come back next morning. At a cabinet meeting held that night all the Cabinet except Seward voted for the exchange, and so exchanges began.

## CHAPTER III

## The Siege of Yorktown.

"Camp Prudence," that had been further to the rear than our fighting Colonel thought necessary, had nevertheless been one of Magruder's outposts, and our many marches, though to us they had appeared useless, had, with no doubt like manoeuvres made by others, created the impression at Fortress Monroe that Magruder's command was far more formidable than it really was; and now the belief thus generated was to exert an influence over the campaign for the capture of Richmond which, with the lights at present before us, it is difficult to overestimate. Had he only known that Magruder, instead of the large army he was believed to command, had less than 13,000 men with which to defend the stretch of ten miles between the York and the James, (General George B.) McClellan, with the 100,000 troops he commanded at Old Point (Comfort), and his gun boats to flank Magruder by going up the York River, could with ease have driven back, even if he had not destroyed or captured, our little army long before General (Joseph E.) Johnston could have come to its relief. In that case there would have been no time within which to make the combinations that preceded the seven days battle in which the Federals were hurled back from Richmond. War is a deep game. To the rank and file it is simply blind man's buff. Curious now it is for us of the old 8th Alabama to look back and recall how slowly and unwillingly we learned this lesson. As an illustration of the way in which we gradually took it in:—One day, as the regiment was making one of its moves from our camp at Yorktown, a private of Co. A. who had always been on intimate terms with his Captain, Royston, said in a confidential tone: "Captain, you know you can trust me—Where are we going?" The tall Captain bent down and whispered: "You promise me sacredly that you will never say anything about what I tell you?" "Yes," was the eager and expectant reply. "Well," said Royston, "I don't know a d - - - - thing about it more than you do!"

When McClellan began his advance up the Peninsula we left Harwood's Mill, April 3, 1862, and took position at Wynne's

Mill, which was on the line between the two rivers, that, Magruder had determined to hold, as best he might, when McClellan should advance. Along this line our wily General had already constructed fortifications. These consisted of earthen breastworks, more or less efficient, and in front of them entrenchments, at some places, ponds had been made by damming a little stream while in front at other points there were such *cheveaux-des-frizes* as could be conveniently constructed. Some of our little army, we now discovered had been digging while we were out in front, at Bethel, or "Camp Prudence," or marching around over the Peninsula.

The right of the 8th during the siege rested at Wynne's Mill, and the mill pond was in our front. Here on the 5th of April, we first heard the whistle of a bomb shell, McClellan's forces having begun a vigorous shelling, which was briskly replied to from our side. In a day or two sharpshooters began to appear along our line; a body of these having taken position in a wood and in a small house in front of the right of the 8th. Captain Royston of Co. A. was ordered to cross the dam and dislodge them. Deployed as skirmishers, Co. A advanced. As the tall form of the gallant Captain (he was 6 feet, 7 inches high) loomed up in the open field in front of us, we expected momentarily to see him fall, so conspicuous was he as a mark for sharpshooters; but he performed his task without the loss of a man.

Shelling and sharpshooting continued on both sides by day and often at night. No serious attempt to break our lines was made until the 15th of April, when the enemy, after at first a partial success, were repulsed with very considerable loss at Dam No. 2, some two or three miles to our right.

Our little army had been keeping at bay nearly ten times its numbers till General Johnston's army began, on the 10th of April, to arrive. General McClellan's assaults on the lines we occupied, from April 5th to May 3rd, now constitute in history the "Siege of Yorktown," just as if we, who were stretched in a thin line behind the temporary breastworks extending over ten miles in a comparatively open country, with a river navigable by the enemy's gun boats on either flank,



had been beleaguered in a fort. It was against these that operations were conducted as a siege. The Federal General had concluded after his repulse at Dam. No. 2 not to risk another assault, and sent for siege-guns that would make our little earthworks absolutely untenable. It took time to get and have these mounted behind fortifications, constructed out of reach of our little field pieces.

During the siege the 8th Alabama lost four men killed and wounded. McClellan was a month making ready for his final assault, and to us it was a month of trial and hardships. Cold wintry rains were almost as incessant as the shelling by the enemy. Little shelter did we get from the drenching rains, and when we slept it was always within reach of our arms. One-third of each regiment was required to be in the trenches all through every night. We dug incessantly, to strengthen our works and to construct ditches or covered ways through which to communicate with the wagons in our rear. The enemy soon learned our range, and the shells from their splendid guns burst over our heads with remarkable accuracy. But against their field pieces, the siege guns not having arrived, our rapidly improving embankments furnished great protection. We soon learned that it took some seconds for a projectile to travel 1,200 or 1,500 yards after leaving the mouth of a gun, and whenever guns were opening upon us only at intervals the cry of "look out," was a signal for everybody to get below the breastworks. Many were the laughs indulged in about the manner in which this or that man ducked or dodged. Two boy soldiers of Co. F from Butler County, Clem Gore and Charley Tisdale, were playing "seven up" one day behind the breastworks, and just as Charley, who was a wag as well as a daredevil, had begun to deal the cards the cry came "look out!" Charley, calculating on the coming dodge, hurried along with the deal and at the moment when the shell burst over them and Clem "ducked his head," Charley slipped a jack to the top and exclaimed, "There, Clem. I've turned jack!"

The writer will never forget a shad supper he lost one night during that siege. He was in charge of a fatigue party digging a "covered way" to the rear. No shells had been falling near the working party and much to my delight Captain

(Julius A.) Robbins, my Quartermaster friend, invited me to a supper of fresh shad and coffee in a cabin just at hand. No lights had been allowed to diggers, but to the eating of a shad at ten o'clock at night a light was essential. As the door of the cabin was to be leeward of the enemy's fire and was shut and there was no window on the side towards the enemy, Captain Robbins thought he had chosen a safe place for the supper; but the light of our candle must have been gleaming through a chink. The Captain's cook, John, was coming towards me with a plate of shad in one hand and a big tin cup full of smoking coffee in the other, when suddenly a shell burst just over the cabin, a fragment of it tearing away some of the shingles from the roof with a tremendous crash. In a twinkling of an eye coffee and shad were on the floor, the door was burst open, and up the road was heard the horse that was bearing John away. The laugh in which Captain Robbins indulged I should have enjoyed much more if only I had first had my supper.

The writer recently visited the lines occupied during the "Siege of Yorktown" and found still existing some of McClellan's emplacements for siege guns half a mile in rear of his breastworks in front. Wynne's Mill and the dam have disappeared. The place is grown over with trees and could only be located with the aid of a guide.

## CHAPTER IV

## Battle of Williamsburg

On the night of the third of May we left our trenches at Yorktown to "get from under" the siege guns of McClellan, who had at length made ready for the work before him and proposed to open these guns upon us on the 4th of May; but on that day our army had disappeared in the direction of Williamsburg.

Colonel Winston had been taken sick during the siege, was now absent, and the command had devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Irby, who had been promoted upon the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Frazier. Captain Royston had become Major and the regiment part of a brigade commanded by Brigadier General Roger A. Pryor.

Having toiled along over the muddy roads that stretched between our trenches and Williamsburg, we found ourselves on the 5th of May confronting General McClellan's pursuing forces at Williamsburg. General Johnston knew of course that McClellan could not have already brought up his siege guns. If at hand they certainly would have been useful, as along this our second intended line of defense, a series of earthen redoubts, although only at rare intervals, had already been constructed.

It was not General Johnston's intention to make other than a temporary stand at Williamsburg, and therefore it became necessary, in making the most of the relatively small force ordered to stop there, to divide the 8th Alabama into four different battalions, detaching these to guard different portions of the line. Major Royston in command of Companies C, E, and H, was posted to the left of our line to support some artillery; Captain Herbert, commanding Companies F, G, and two small pieces of artillery, occupied a redoubt on our extreme right; Captain (Duke) Nall, in charge of Companies K, and B, was in Fort Magruder, where he exchanged a few shots with the enemy's skirmishers. Lieutenant Colonel Irby, with Companies A, D, and I, at about seven o'clock in the morning took position near the center of our line in support of the 14th Louisiana Regiment.

At about 4 p.m., Colonel Irby was ordered, under the direction of Captain (P. T.) Manning, Aide-de-Camp, to advance upon the enemy, who were in his front in thick woods. A misty rain had been falling all day, and this, together with the smoke of battle, rendered objects obscure even at a few rods distance. A line of the enemy about thirty yards in our front was mistaken by Captain Manning for our own troops, and he called out: "Don't fire Alabamians, these are our friends!" They, hearing him, took advantage of the mistake and cried out: "Yes, we are your friends, Alabamians," and almost immediately poured a volley into our men. The gallant Colonel Irby fell dead, yet the battalion though staggered did not break, but charging, routed the enemy and held possession of the ground. Captain Loughry took command, and being assigned a position by Brigadier General R(obert) H. Anderson, held it until ordered to fall back at night.

General Pryor in his report, O. R. Series I, Vol. XI, Part I, p. 588, says that Colonel Irby "fell at the first volley, that, imitating his heroic example, his command behaved in the most admirable manner, and that they maintained their ground to the end of the battle." (See also same volume, General (George Edward) Pickett's report giving particulars, as related here.

The loss of the three companies was twenty-eight killed, wounded or missing.

There was a general order in our command which was of singular military value in our army, allowing the non-commissioned officers and men of each company, after a battle to select from their number for the roll of honor soldiers who, during the engagement had most distinguished themselves. This order recognized and utilized the democratic spirit that pervaded our troops. It gave each individual soldier a voice in deciding upon and awarding among his fellows the prize of "gallantry," and the spirit of justice and even generosity that prevailed in the election of names, contributed much towards the splendid morale of the regiment. The decisions reached were always implicitly accepted. This order, the origin of which is not now recalled, seems from all that can be ascertained, to have nowhere else so faithfully been observed as in the 8th Alabama.



The roll at Williamsburg was as follows:

Private W(illiam) H. Duke, Co. A., killed  
Private J(ohn) R. Phillips, Co. C.  
Corporal W(illiam) H. Powell, Co. D., killed  
Private James Canavan, Co. I.

The battalion that fought under the lamented Colonel Irby that day distinguished itself by its gallant conduct. It was a Jersey regiment of (Major General Daniel E.) Sickles' brigade that was in their front. The battle of Williamsburg was fought chiefly by (General James) Longstreet's Division, left as a rear guard to secure the safe retreat of Johnston's army. The enemy in Longstreet's front were repulsed with heavy losses. During the day D. H. Hill's Division had been marched back and four of his regiments were defeated in an attack on entrenchments Hancock had seized on our left. Williamsburg was a Confederate success; it practically put an end to the Federal pursuit. Their losses were reported at 2,239, including wounded and missing; ours, 1,560. The Confederate captured about 400 prisoners, brought away five cannons and capture five others which were destroyed.

On the morning of the 6th the regiment resumed its march towards Richmond and the enemy, severely checked at Williamsburg, followed warily. The weather was bad, the mud so deep that often artillery and other wagons could only be moved by soldiers helping at the wheels. To complete our discomfort we were much of the time without food. Once, on this march of some days to Long Bridge on the Chickahominy, the regiment had nothing to eat for about thirty hours, and our long fast was broken by the slaughter of some cattle, which, in the absence of our cooking utensils, had to be roasted on coals, and eaten without salt or bread. Tough beef, served up in that style, was not a palatable dish, even to men as hungry as we were.

## CHAPTER V

## Battle of Seven Pines.

The Regiment was now encamped near Richmond, and while here Colonel Winston had returned and was in command on the 31st of May at the battle of Seven Pines. On that morning the Regiment marched towards the scene of action, but we were in reserve and did not take part in the fight of this day. After nightfall we were moved forward and occupied a portion of the field from which the enemy, (Brigadier General Silas) Casey's Division, had been routed, and here the writer, now Major, was ordered with a detail of 300 men to look after and gather up the wounded on both sides. Casey had been attacked while his men were cooking and what we now saw in camp indicated clearly how complete at that point our victory had been. Men had dropped everything where it was. Pots were still swinging over fires still smouldering; bacon, crackers, sugar, coffee, clothing and other paraphernalia of camp were promiscuously scattered; still standing, here and there, were sutlers' tents filled with canned foods, liquors in great variety, and knick-knacks, such as Confederate soldiers had of late seen only in their dreams. We exulted of course in all these evidences of success, but it soon became painfully evident that our victory, that afternoon at this point, had not been won without great sacrifices. The Federal wounded were more numerous than ours, but though we relieved hundreds of wounded Federals, we came upon many a poor Confederate who also sadly needed our help. A brother-in-law of the writer, George Cook, of the 6th Alabama, lay dead on that field, but it was fortunately not for me to find his body. We were not examining the dead, only answering the piteous cries of the wounded that came up to us from all sides.

At 3 o'clock in the morning we finished our task. The writer, taking shelter from the rain, crawled into a little tent. Inside was a man sprawled out, occupying nearly the whole space. Lying down by his side I shook him and said, "Get further!" He was dead and already stiff. Another tent was found close by.

Early next morning we were in a hot fight. Our brigade,

Pryor's, was ordered forward, the 8th Alabama in front. There was heavy firing, apparently some half mile away. We halted for a short time in the Williamsburg road, listening to the sounds of battle and awaiting orders. The writer sat upon his horse close by Company C. My friend Captain Leonard Summers of that company placing his hand upon my knee, looked up into my face and recited, with a pathos that is still ringing in my ears:

“A soldier of the Legion  
    lay dying at Algiers,  
There was a lack of woman's nursing,  
    there was dearth of woman's tears,  
But a comrade stood beside him  
    while his life-blood ebbed away  
And bent with pitying glances  
    to hear what he might say.

The dying soldier faltered  
    as he took that comrade's hand,  
And he said, “I never more shall see  
    my own — my native land;  
Take a message and a token,  
    to some distant friend of mine,  
For I was born at Bingen —  
    at Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my brothers and companions,  
    when they meet and crowd around,  
To hear my mournful story  
    in the pleasant vineyard ground,  
That we fought the battle bravely,  
    and when the day was done  
Full many a corpse lay ghastly pale  
    beneath the setting sun.”

At about this point the recital was interrupted by the order, “Forward!” and within twenty minutes from that time poor Summers was no more. While marching through the thick woods by the right flank in quick time towards the sound of the firing, with no skirmishers or flankers out, and during the crossing of a boggy branch, which necessarily scattered our

files, a body of the enemy, who were in line close by our right and whose presence was not suspected, suddenly poured a most destructive volley into our ranks. This was from the side that was properly the rear of the regiment. The officers and file closers were therefore all between our men and the enemy's line.

About forty of the regiment, including Captain Summers of Co. C., Captain Loughry, Co. I., and First Lieutenant Joshua Kennedy of Co. H., fell at the first volley from the enemy. The regiment thus surprised fell back in disorder, some 100 yards, and here rallied and made a stand, and facing by the rear rank here held its ground against the enemy, who advanced upon us as they fired. In repelling this attack the 8th was materially aided by the 14th Alabama regiment, which had been following us and was now on our right as we faced the enemy.

When the enemy opened fire upon us, Major Herbert was at his place on the right of the left wing of the regiment as it was advancing through the wood, and was therefore between the regiment and the enemy. By the same volley that killed Captains Summers and Loughry and Lieutenant Kennedy, the Major's horse seemed to have been injured; at any rate the horse would not move when the regiment fell back to the left, but for a time stood still, shivering; and as soon as the 8th had sufficiently recovered from the shock of its surprise to begin firing, the writer was between the two fires, and thus got the credit from some of the correspondents of Northern newspapers, to which he was not entitled, of being voluntarily out in front of our lines. The writer of course used his pistol freely while his horse thus stood still, but as soon as the horse would move he turned and rode rapidly in the direction from which the regiment had come, to get out of the cross firing. I had not ridden, perhaps, more than forty yards in the thick bushes when my horse made a stumbling fall. When I regained my feet I thought I was among my own people and at once ordered them to "stop straggling and get into line." The fact that they were dressed in blue did not keep me from thinking that they were our men, because on the night before, in Casey's camp, our men had almost every one of them supplied themselves with blue overcoats; and the air too, was now thick with dense smoke.



Soon afterwards The Philadelphia Inquirer printed a letter from its war correspondent, dated, "Battlefield, June 2, 1862," in which the following appeared referring to my capture:

"Major Herbert of the 8th Alabama Regiment, was taken prisoner at this time. His horse had been shot under him, and as he fell he received a shot in his side. He sprang to his feet, however, almost instantly, and seeing several of our men in front of him, mistook them for some of his own regiment.

"Rally once more, boys!" he cried; but they corrected his mistake by presenting their bayonets and demanding him to surrender, which he did with all the grace and finish that an original Secessionist, as he afterwards informed me he was, could do under the circumstances."

I do not print the whole letter of this correspondent, because he makes the absolutely untenable statement that our regiment fired the first volley, when the fact was that by reason of our having out no skirmishers or flankers, the enemy's opening volley took the regiment by complete surprise.

The loss of the regiment was 131 killed, wounded and missing. Lieutenant Robert R. Scott of Company H, and Lieutenant John McGrath (of Company I) were among the officers mentioned for gallantry, and the roll of honor for Seven Pines was:

Sergeant Frank (Francis K.) Williams, Co. A., killed  
Private W. A. Hall, Co. B.  
Private J(oseph) B. Tallen, Co. C.  
Corporal Eli Shortridge, Co. D., killed.  
Private John D. Deaton, Co. E.  
Private George W. Lee, Co. F.  
Private Charles Hippler, Jr., Co. G., killed  
Private John Caney, Co. I.  
Private J. D. Garrison, Co. K.

The Confederates ought to and would have won a great victory at Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, if Johnston's plans had been carried out. McClellan's army was divided by the Chickahominy

river, his left wing, less than half of his army, being south of the river. Johnston proposed to destroy this wing before it could be reinforced by rapidly concentrating upon it his superior forces.

But his combinations failed, attacks were made in detail and not in concert. Some succeeded, others failed. Many commands never reached the front at all. What Generals were at fault is not here discussed, but there were misunderstandings of orders, great want of knowledge of roads, playing at cross purposes, and an utter failure to combine efficiently. Johnston was wounded, McClellan reinforced his left wing and held his ground. The Confederate losses were 6,134 — Federal losses 5,031.

Colonel Winston at Seven Pines behaved with great gallantry, but his health had never been vigorous enough to permit him to withstand the hardships of campaign life, and on the 16th of June he resigned. Command of the regiment now devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Royston, and about this time the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th Alabama regiments were incorporated into what was subsequently the historic Wilcox's Brigade of Alabamians, commanded by (Brigadier) General Cadmus M. Wilcox.

## CHAPTER VI

## The Seven Days Around Richmond.

When the great battles around Richmond began the regiment, though it moved several times, was not actively engaged until it took part on the 27th of June in the successful assault on the strongly fortified position of Gen. Fitz John Porter at Gaines' Mill.

Here the front line of the enemy occupied a work constructed of fallen timber at the foot of the hill on which Gaines' dwelling house is situated. This ditch was about six feet wide and three to four feet in depth. In front the approach to it was impeded by an abattis of fallen timber covered with brush and briars. About 100 yards in rear of this line and on top of the hill, which was a very commanding eminence, was a second line of fortifications, manned by infantry and artillery. The 8th and 9th formed our second line of attack. The writer being still prisoner at Fort Delaware was not present at the engagement, and copies from the official report of the battle by General Wilcox, our Brigadier, the following:

"Nothing could surpass the valor and impetuosity of our men. They encountered the enemy in larger force and directly in their front, behind two lines of breastworks, the second overlooking the first, and from behind this, as well as the first, a close and terrible fire of musketry is poured upon them. The bed of a small stream at their feet and between them and the enemy is used as a rifle pit and from this a strong line of fire is also brought to bear upon us. Thus exposed to the three lines of fire they bravely confront it all and press forward and close in on the enemy. Now there is a slight halt and some wavering and a few men give way, but a second supporting line is near — the 8th and 9th Alabama press on in rear of the 11th and 10th Alabama, and (Brigadier General Winfield Scott) Featherston in the rear of Pryor. The first impulse is more than redoubled. Other brigades come in on the left of Pryor, and in rear of where we are so hotly engaged. Our men still press on with unabated fury. The enemy at length with but a few yards between them and our men are shaken and begin to yield. Our men full of confidence rush with irresistible

force upon him and he is driven from his rifle pits pell mell over his first breastwork of logs, and here he vainly attempts to reform and show a bold front, but closely followed by our men, he yields and is driven over and beyond his second banquet of logs into the standing timber and finally into the open field. Now for the first time cheers are heard from our troops and the enemy is driven from his strong position. Our loss has been up to this time severe, but now the enemy is made to suffer; no longer screened by his breastworks or standing timber his slaughter is terrible. Our men have no difficulty in chasing him before them in any and all directions. The precision of our fire is now demonstrated clearly. The number of the enemy's dead in regular lines mark in some places distinctly where the lines of battle of their different regiments were formed. The enemy yielding in all directions loses his battery of Napoleon guns. Many prisoners are taken. We pursue them far across the open field to the woods of the swamp of the Chickahominy, and the pursuit is only arrested by night. The victory is completed, the enemy is repulsed and pursued at every point and those that escape falling into our hands do so under the cover of the darkness and the night.

“Before closing this report I beg to say that the magnificent courage of our men as displayed in this action is worthy of all praise. To properly appreciate the gallantry of those that aided in the achievement of this brilliant victory, we have only to examine the position occupied by the enemy's infantry and to recall the fact that the open field over which our men advanced was swept by a direct fire of artillery, shot, shell, grape and cannister, from the rear of the enemy's infantry and from an enfilade fire from batteries of rifled cannon from beyond the Chickahominy. The enemy's infantry, as previously stated, occupied the bed of a small stream as a rifle pit, and on the ascending ground in the rear of this were two lines of log breastworks, behind which sheltered in comparative security were heavy masses of their infantry. Three lines of infantry could thus be used against our men at the same time and within less than 100 yards. In driving the enemy from this strong position our loss was heavy, but we should be profoundly grateful that it was not more so.

“Of the officers killed and severely wounded, I may men-



tion the names of —

Capt. Thomas Phelan (Co. A.) — killed  
Lieutenant C. M. Maynard (Co. B.) — killed  
Lieutenant W. H. Lane (Co. F.) — killed  
Lieutenant August Jansen (Co. G.) — killed

“Lieutenant Colonel Y. L. Royston, commanding the 8th Alabama, was with his regiment during the entire engagement and commanded it with great courage and good judgment, and the losses sustained by this regiment, the weakest in numbers, is evidence of the severity of the contest in which it was engaged.

“Among the medical officers on duty with the Brigade, I may call to your favorable notice Robert T. Royston, 8th Alabama, acting as Brigade Surgeon,” etc. O. R. Ser. I, Vol. XI, Part II, pp. 773-4-5.

Following is the men's roll of honor at Gaines' Mill:

Corporal Samuel L. Cochran, Co. A., killed.  
Private R. T. Bush, Co. B.  
Private John G. Shields, Co. C., killed.  
Private W. E. Donoho, Co. D.  
Sergeant J. B. Milner, Co. F.  
Third Sergeant C. F. Walker, Co. G.  
Private W. H. McGraw, Co. H.  
Private Hugh McKewn, Co. I.  
Private John W. Griffin, Co. K.

In this bloody encounter the regiment numbering 400 on the field lost 149 killed and wounded.

Among the killed was our gallant color-bearer Sergeant Michael Sexton, of Co. I. He had been wounded in the first skirmish in which the regiment was engaged. Corporal Phelan Harris carried the colors bravely after the fall of Sergeant Sexton and was, on the field, appointed color sergeant for gallantry.

Captain G. W. Hannon of Co. B. received a wound in this battle, of which he afterwards died. This officer had so strong

a presentiment that this battle was to be his last, that just before entering it, he gave to a friend his watch, and a message to his family. He was a very brave man, had never before been troubled with any such presentiment, and even now, in spite of the feeling that this was his last battle, he was cool and collected, and all the time at his post.

On the following day the regiment was engaged in burying the dead and gathering arms.

### Frazier's Farm

On the 27th of June the regiment marched to the Richmond side of the Chickahominy, and in the direction of the battlefield of Frazier's Farm, and in it occurred some of the most obstinate fighting of the war. It was an attempt to carry out General Lee's plan of crushing the enemy by concentrating a heavy force upon them as they were making their way in retreat towards their gunboats on the James River. For reasons which it is not intended here to discuss, there was a failure on the part of other commands to cooperate, and therefore some 16,000 of Lee's troops attacked about 25,000 of the enemy, who were well posted in good positions and supported in the progress of the fight by heavy reserves that were nearby. On our right the 11th Alabama captured (Captain Alanson M.) Randol's battery. After desperate hand-to-hand struggle with the enemy's reinforcements; the 11th was compelled to fall back as did the Federals. The battery was left between the lines, but it was finally secured by the Confederates with other guns and some prisoners, the battle continuing far into the night. The Federals were finally coming forward with heavy reinforcements, when they were induced to retire by a ruse of (Major General) A(mbrose) P. Hill. Our brigade, which had previously fallen back, was ordered to come forward cheering "long and loudly." The enemy supposed fresh troops had arrived, and retired. Our boys had obeyed Hill's order with a will and were delighted to win a battle in that way.

This action was fought on the 30th of June. The regiment was now quite small. It took post on the left of our line. The enemy was in our front with artillery and infantry, and had a line of reserves immediately at hand. Just before the advance was ordered, an officer, supposed to be an Aide, came down the

line ordering the troops to give way to the left. Our regiment by thus moving to the left created a gap of about 200 yards between it and the next regiment on the right. The order was now given to advance, seeing which Colonel Royston also moved forward through the open field between us and the enemy. Advancing steadily under heavy fire, losing men at every step, the regiment gained a point within thirty yards of the enemy's battery from which the gunners were driven back. The enemy's first line of infantry too gave way, but now came up their reserves. Against these fresh troops our thinned and exhausted ranks could not make way. These new troops had come upon our left and having no one in their front, poured on us a deadly oblique fire. Our right was also being compelled by overwhelming forces to retire, and Colonel Royston now gave the order to fall back, about which time he himself fell wounded. The regiment fell back to the woods from which it had advanced. Here Captain Cleveland took command of the handful of men left and advanced again to the attack, but though he made a most determined effort, we were unable to carry the enemy's position.

The writer, who was still in prison and not present at this battle, has taken the above account from the official history written by him in camp in 1864, referred to in the preface. It was carefully compiled from statements made to the writer at the time by those who had participated in the fight.

Colonel Royston was mentioned for gallantry in General Wilcox's report.

The regiment in this fight lost 60 killed and wounded — more than half the number carried into the fight.

Color sergeant Phelan Harris had the flag staff severed in his hands by a musket ball, but was not injured. Private W(illiam) A. Ryan of Company E. was afterwards made Lieutenant for his gallantry on this field.

An incident of this battle well illustrates the spirit that animated our soldiers. Little Charley Tisdale of Company F., the youngest boy in the regiment, had been sick and absent at Seven Pines; at Gaines' Mill he had been wounded in the be-

ginning of the charge, and in this fight, as the regiment while advancing was crossing a fence, a rail, struck by a shell from the enemy's battery, knocked his knee out of joint, and the regiment went on, leaving poor Charley on the ground, crying as if his heart would break. An officer coming by sought to rally the boy, telling him he must be a soldier and not cry because he was wounded. Charley indignantly replied:

"I am not crying because I am hurt, but because these d----d Yankees won't let me get a shot at them. They knocked my gun out of my hand and wounded me at Gaines' Mill before I got a chance at 'em, and now then, before I could fire my gun, they've knocked my leg out of joint."

Poor little Charley, he was always brave in battle and cheery in camp, but died from pneumonia a year later.

McClellan's defeat by General Lee in the battles around Richmond caused immense dissatisfaction at Washington. He was soon afterwards removed and (Major General John) Pope was put in command. McClellan here was the first to forfeit command of the Army of the Potomac because he did not beat Lee.

The regiment remained encamped near Richmond under Captain Cleveland until the beginning of the Maryland campaign. Major Herbert had now been exchanged and took command, and we left for Gordonsville on the 11th of August, 1862. Wilcox's Brigade was now a part of R. H. Anderson's Division in Longstreet's Corps. General Pope when he took charge of the Federal Army of the Potomac boasted that in the West he had never seen anything but "the backs of his enemies," and, as General McClellan had been much blamed at Washington for being slow in his movements, this new commander, in token of the rapidity with which he was to move on Richmond, began by writing orders from "Headquarters in the Saddle." One of our wits said at that time that the new General did "not know his headquarters from his hindquarters." It was not many days after that boastful order when Pope, with his eyes turned toward Richmond and confidently believing that Lee's whole army was in his front across the Rappahannock, suddenly discovered that



Jackson's corps was burning his stores behind him at Manassas Junction. Before he could turn his saddle front about and crush Jackson, Lee was there with Longstreet's Corps to help fight the Battle of Manassas.

## CHAPTER VII

## Second Manassas.

Jackson by rapid circuitous march, leaving Lee in Pope's front on the Rappahannock, marched around Pope's rear and reached Manassas, finding there a vast depot of supplies. After his men had helped themselves he burned the remainder and disappeared. The next day, the 28th of June, he encountered and fought a severe but not very decisive engagement with (Brigadier General Rufus) King's Division of the enemy. On the 29th Longstreet's Corps, in which was Wilcox's Brigade, was hurrying to join Jackson, who was on that day hotly engaged with a large portion of Pope's army. Longstreet, about one o'clock, began taking up his lines on the right of Jackson, who during the day repulsed four successive assaults which had been made with great vigor, and in which the assailants lost heavily. The fighting was desperate and the losses heavy on both sides. At some points during the battle the Federals were temporarily successful, but the results of the day favored the Confederates. Late in the afternoon some of Longstreet's forces materially aided Jackson, but Wilcox's Brigade was not engaged. Jackson just after nightfall withdrew somewhat behind the position he had occupied during the day. Pope advised of this movement wired Washington next morning that he was about to crush the Confederates, who were on the retreat.

On the 30th Pope renewed his assault, and Longstreet moved forward to the attack. Our brigade did not form a portion of the first line, but was kept always within supporting distance, so as to reinforce such portions of our line as might need assistance. We occupied for brief spaces of time during the battle many positions, very often eminences overlooking the wide battlefield, but never did we halt for long. All day it was one grand, onward, victorious sweep, and we were nearly always moving obliquely forward, now from right to left and then from left to right, behind our advancing lines in the battle, but not of it. In front of us and sometimes over our heads, shells were bursting, shrapnel were shrieking, and the singing zip of minnie balls was in our ears. Some of the projectiles were aimed especially at us, but most of the deadly missiles whizzing and

whirring about us were intended for our friends in front; and yet we did not get to fire a shot that day. Nowhere did our troops in our immediate front fail to drive the enemy, until just at the close of the battle near nightfall.

It was a glorious spectacle, that panorama greeting our eyes, and thrilling our hearts with an enthusiasm such as it is never given mortal to know, save only in the smoke of victorious battle. Manassas the Second was spread out over a vast plain composed of a succession of level plateaus. From our eminence where we halted for further orders we saw stretching far to the left one behind another three long lines of blue, the blue lines flecked here and there by groups of red-capped artillery. Their polished bayonets were gleaming and their brass field pieces were glistening in the sunlight, and everywhere, above the artillery and above the infantry, banners were waving. These embattled hosts of the enemy had now become veterans. Defeat had not curbed their proud spirits. In the distance where inequalities, if there were any, could not be observed, these lines of infantry appeared to be moving like clock-work. Jackson was on our left, and along his front the enemy was attacking. At one point near Jackson's right three lines of infantry were advancing, their alignment seemingly perfect, as, with measured tread they moved forward. Not a puff of smoke obscured the spectacle; nearer and nearer marched the brave fellows, when suddenly, at a distance of 300 yards, came a cannon shot from Jackson's line. The projectile seemed to have struck the lower end of the flag-staff, in the front line. Down went the color-bearer and up went the flag in the air; but the flag did not reach the ground. Another had caught it, and as he waved it aloft the line continued forward. But they could not withstand the withering fire of musketry that greeted them when closer by. Their first line staggered while it discharged its volleys, struggled forward a few steps, and halted, still firing, then began to break by twos and threes, and finally went back many of the gallant fellows turning to discharge their pieces as they retreated. When the break began and as the confusion increased officers here and there were to be seen waving their swords in the effort to reform the lines and go forward, and many of them went down with their bright blades glittering in the air; but finally it was clear that the assault

was a failure. The second and third lines were borne back with the first, and the ground left behind them was strewn with the dead and dying.

And now in our immediate front six pieces of the Washington (Louisiana) artillery occupying their place between advancing lines of our infantry, on their right and left, were charging across the plain. The two pieces on the right and the two pieces on the left simultaneously galloped some fifty yards forward and wheeling into line, as if on parade, unlimbered on the enemy. In a few moments the two center pieces had galloped forward and unlimbered fifty yards further to the front. Now the other four were fifty yards in front, and, in their turn as the enemy retreated, this charge of the Washington artillery continued, four pieces and two pieces alternately forwarding.

Such a drill as this was in the midst of the roar of guns and the smoke of battle! To the right and to the left of the glorious artillery the march of our victorious columns of infantry continued. All along the line in our front it was onward, and still onward: At one time we double-quickened far to the right, to aid (Major General John Bell) Hood's Brigade, but when we reached the scene of the struggle the Texans were out of sight over a swale, and the field over which they had marched was thickly strewn with the bodies of New York Zouaves, with their picturesque red breeches and caps. It recalls vividly the horrors of war to remember that, as we looked upon the scene, one of our men cried out, "See, boys, what a beautiful bed of roses!"

Late that evening the enemy succeeded in making a stand, and with massed artillery saved from further pursuit at that point their routed army. Our brigade was near by, and expected an order to charge, but the order was not given.

Our loss during the day was seventeen killed and wounded.  
Roll of Honor:

Corporal R(ichard) Murphy, Co. A.  
Private James Jennings, Co. I.



The second battle of Manassas was the downfall of General Pope. The second Federal General had been unhorsed by General Lee. General McClellan was again called to command the army of the Potomac.

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CHAPTER VIII

## The Maryland Campaign

We crossed the Potomac into Maryland, near Leesburg, on the 7th of September, and were present at and took part in the investment and capture of Harper's Ferry.

A portion of our army took position on the Maryland side to prevent the enemy from escaping along the road leading from Harper's Ferry through Pleasant Valley. Anderson's Division, including the 8th Alabama, was across the road. From Hagerstown we had come into this valley through Crampton's Gap in the mountains, and we now heard that the force we left to guard the pass had been overwhelmed and the pass carried, but fortunately for us this rumor was never verified. What we knew was that McClellan was somewhere in our rear with practically 100,000 men, and that our army was divided, Jackson being over on the Virginia side, and that in between us and Jackson was the fortified post, Harper's Ferry, manned by a large force. It proved to be 12,737 men. What we did not know then, but do now, is that General McClellan at that time knew exactly the disposition of all our troops. At Hagerstown a copy of General Lee's order intended for General D. H. Hill and showing the disposition of our forces that were to capture Harper's Ferry, had fallen into McClellan's hands. The approach to Harper's Ferry on the Maryland side was guarded by Maryland Heights, seemingly inaccessible. These had been fortified and occupied. The river in front of the 8th Alabama as we laid across the Pleasant Valley road could not be crossed except by the single bridge leading into the town and held by the enemy. Such was our situation for two days, we (Major General Lafayette) McLaws and Anderson's Divisions, about three thousand of the besiegers cooped up, hemmed in and apparently at the mercy of the enemy. Our salvation depended upon the fall of the post; every officer and private knew it, and the suspense was awful. McLaw's Division soon captured Maryland Heights, and turned their cannon against the town. Jackson secured Loudon Heights on the Virginia side and south of the Ferry, and with other troops had taken Bolivar Heights, also on the Virginia side, when on the morning of the 15th the joyful tidings thrilled along our line like an electric flash,

that Harper's Ferry with all its garrison, stores, and supplies, had surrendered.

On the morning of the 16th we marched through the little town and halted about one and a half miles from it on the Virginia side. Here we rested until near sunset, when we took up the line of march for Shepherdstown. Longstreet's Corps that for two days had been contending in the mountain passes near Boonsboro with McClellan's forces, had fallen back in the direction of Sharpsburg, and we were going to the rescue. The regiment was already much fatigued by its marching and counter-marching, and the incessant watching, and fatiguing anxiety consequent upon the siege of Harper's Ferry. The night march to Shepherdstown was, therefore, trying in the extreme. It was tramp, tramp, the whole night long; mounted officers dozed on their horses, and the men fell asleep as they stood at every one of the momentary halts caused by the temporary and vexatious stoppings of the jaded teams that intervened along the line.

It was away after midnight and during one of the "catnaps" the whole regiment was taking on foot, when someone cried out "Yankee Cavalry." The shuffling of the many feet of the awakening sleepers gave semblance to the cry, and in an instant the road was clear. Even the old gray horse upon which the writer sat asleep, a horse whose previous failure to take any note of a bomb shell that had burst just after passing over his rump the writer had attributed to stupidity — even this old gray had partaken of the panic, and I awoke to find him shivering in a briar patch into which he had jumped from road, with me still in the saddle. In a moment the regiment obeyed orders to get into line and hearty was the laughter when the cause of the alarm was ascertained. It was the flapping of its wings by a chicken in the feed trough of a quartermaster's wagon just ahead.

Panics are strange phenomena. The 8th Alabama never took one when its eyes were open; the very next day at Sharpsburg, in the bloodiest single day's battle of the civil war these men fought, off and on, during the whole day in an open field, eventually holding their ground, though losing in killed and wounded sixty-five percent of their numbers.

We waded the river near Shepherdstown at sunrise, and about seven in the morning, three miles away, reached Sharpsburg.

### Sharpsburg

The battle had already begun and was raging furiously. Our brigade was drawn up and the roll was called, only 120 rank and file answering to their names in the 8th. The regiment was small from its heavy losses in battle and from sickness, and there were now many stragglers behind for want of shoes. The entire brigade had only two field officers present, Major (Jere H. J.) Williams of the 9th, and the writer. Major Williams being the ranking officer. Colonel (Alfred) Cumming of a Georgia regiment, shortly afterwards appointed Brigadier General, was in command of our brigade.

As we were going forward towards the fight by the right flank we passed close by our peerless leader, standing upon a rock-crowned eminence overlooking the battlefield. With his hat off to acknowledge the loud and continuous cheers we gave him, the light of battle in his eye, the morning sun lighting up his silvery hair and beard, his martial form outlined against the blue sky, Lee, in the eyes of his men, amid the roar of battle, on that rock at Sharpsburg, was a figure such as no pen has ever described and no brush has ever painted. He seemed a very God of War!

The following account of the 8th Alabama in this battle which General (E. Porter) Alexander in his "Memoirs" calls "the boldest and bloodiest battle ever fought on this continent," is transcribed literally as written in camp at Orange, C. H., in 1864, and approved by the officers who were participants. My excuse for so publishing it is that no report was ever made by myself, the last commander that day of Wilcox's Brigade, nor by our Division General, R. H. Anderson, who was wounded in the battle; and it therefore happens that this report, written in camp, for the Adjutant General of Alabama is the only official report ever made of our part, or the part taken by Wilcox's Brigade, in that battle, so far as I have been able to discover.



"Leaving Sharpsburg to our right we made a detour to our left, passing beyond the town and through open fields exposed for a half mile to a withering fire of artillery. Rising a hill into an apple orchard and still marching by the right flank, we came within grape shot range of the enemy's batteries and within reach of their small arms. We moved forward through a field of corn, which sloped downward from an orchard (near Pfeiffer's house), and went 'forward in line,' on the right, opposite the enemy. (Before we had gotten into line Colonel Cumming, commanding the brigade, was wounded and compelled to leave the field.) The fight now became furious. Our Division occupied about the right center of the line, our Brigade on the right of the Division. On the right of the Brigade was a gap in the line unoccupied. (So great was this gap that no Confederates were in sight on our right.) Before getting into position we had lost heavily; Captain Nall had been temporarily disabled by a shell and Lieutenant (A. H.) Ravesies, acting Adjutant, had received a severe wound in the leg.

"A compact line of infantry about 120 yards in our front poured a well-directed fire upon us, which we answered rapidly and with effect.

"A battery of artillery about forty-five degrees to our right (A conversation with Federal General (Ezra A.) Carman\* whom on a recent visit I found in charge of the battlefield now under Government supervision, developed the fact that this battery was on a height across the Antietam river.) and another at a similar angle on our left, concentrated shells upon us with terrible accuracy. We were unsupported by any artillery on our portion of the line.

"Sergeant J. P. Harris, bearing the flag, was soon wounded. Corporal Thomas Ryan of Company E immediately took the colors and was shortly afterwards mortally wounded.

"Sergeant James Castello of Company G then seized the flag. Ammunition was being exhausted and men were using the cartridge boxes of their dead and wounded comrades. The enemy's line in front of us wavered and portions of it broke,

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\*Editor's Note: Carman was a Colonel at Sharpsburg.

but it was re-inforced by fresh troops. Our line to the left was being pushed back by overwhelming numbers. Major Herbert gave the order to the regiment, and we fell back slowly. About three hundred yards in the rear we found Major (John W.) Fairfax, General Longstreet's 'Fighting Aide' as the soldiers called him, endeavoring to rally the troops that had fallen back before us.

"Despatching Lieutenant (M. G.) McWilliams (of Co. B.) and two men after ammunition, Major Williams (of the 9th) and Major Herbert rallied about 100 men of the brigade and moved forward again. Rising the hill into the apple orchard before spoken of, the enemy were observed coming through the cornfield in front in a strong line. Pouring a volley into them and charging them with a shout, we routed them completely. They rallied, however, and seeing how few we were, formed behind a rock fence on the opposite ridge about 100 yards distant. Taking post in the orchard, the unequal fire was kept up until our numbers gradually melting away under the fire of the enemy (Note: The batteries over the river were firing on us.), it became impracticable to hold the ground longer, and the order was given to retire.

"Major Williams had now been wounded and the command of the Brigade devolved on Major Herbert, who rallied about fifty men and again advanced to the apple orchard. Here the combat was renewed with exactly the same result. The enemy were again advancing through the cornfield, were again driven back, and again took position behind the rock fence. We retained our position in the apple orchard and continued the fight, the enemy's balls playing fearful havoc in our ranks. The flag bearer, Sergeant Castello, whose gallantry had been conspicuous throughout the day, received a musket ball through the head. Major Herbert took up the colors, but shortly afterwards gave them to Sergeant G. T. L. Robinson of Company B, who insisted upon his right to carry them. Soon he too fell wounded, and Private W. G. McCloskie of Company G took the flag and carried it gallantly through the day." (Thus the flag that day was carried successively by five different persons.)

"From their position behind the rock fence, and with the artillery across the Antietam, the enemy commanded the or-

chard. It, therefore, became necessary to fall back again, which was done by order, the enemy not again attempting to occupy the disputed ground until later in the evening.

“It was near sunset; A. P. Hill’s Division had come up and was hotly engaged with the enemy on our right. (The gap on our right heretofore spoken of as unoccupied was the gap between us and A. P. Hill. We saw no one on our right till A. P. Hill came up.) The enemy making no further attempt against our portion of the line we had moved over to support General A. P. Hill’s left. The enemy (those in our former front) now attempted to gain such a position as to command our left flank.

“Brigadier General (Philip) Cook, commanding a brigade of Georgians and with whom Major Herbert was now cooperating, saw this movement, and we changed front to meet it. The nature of the ground permitted us to shift our position without being seen. The enemy now came confidently forward. We were in line just in front of them but concealed by the crest of a hill. When they arrived within thirty yards of us we rose, poured a volley into, and charged them. They fled in confusion, leaving us in possession of the oft-disputed apple orchard and seventeen prisoners besides their wounded.” (Note: This possession was only temporary. The artillery over the river compelled us to seek shelter back of the hill behind us.) “Thus closed the battle along our position of the line.

“On the next day we held our position but there was no serious engagement.” (Note: We lost one man under very singular circumstances. He was with the regiment which was lying in its position of the evening before, when a musket ball killed him coming from the enemy’s direction, but we heard no sound of a gun nor did we see or hear any skirmishing during the day.) “Our loss in this battle was seventy-eight killed and wounded out of 120 carried into the fight. After the battle, the following men were complimented for gallantry in special orders from regimental headquarters.

Sergeant G. T. L. Robinson, now Captain, Company B.  
Sergeant G. B. Gould, Company G (later appointed  
2nd Lt. for gallantry).

Sergeant George Hatch, Company F (later 1st Lt.).  
Sergeant (Charles F.) Brown, Company D (later 2nd Lt.).  
Private L. P. Bulger, Company B (afterwards Sergeant and killed at Gettysburg).  
Private W. G. McCloskie, Company G.  
Private James Ryan, Company I.  
Private Peter Smith, Company G.  
Private Charles Rob, Company G.  
Private John Herbert, Company H.  
Private John Callahan, Company C."

Here ends the official account of the battle written at Orange, C. H.

During the battle a Federal soldier in our front exhibited by his conduct a contempt for danger which, in the opinion of the writer was quite as remarkable as was that indicated in the reply of the officer of the Old Guard at Waterloo when asked to surrender and immortalized by Victor Hugo in *Les Miserables*. When we made, as above related, our second assault on the enemy coming through the corn field and orchard, they were panicked, thinking we had reinforcements, and fleeing in confusion soon got over the brow of a hill back to the rock fence. One of their number, however did not increase his pace beyond a walk. Marching in common time, he loaded and fired as if on drill, firing once about every ten steps. Just as he reached the brow of the hill, this gallant fellow, all his comrades being to us out of sight, fired his last shot at us, and then turning his back, slapped his posterior at us, and walked quietly away.

The roll of honor as made up by the men for this battle is as follows:

Corporal David Tucker, Company A.  
Private John Curry, Company C.  
Sergeant T(homas) S. Ryan, Company E.  
Sergeant James Castello, Company G — killed.  
Private J(ohn) Herbert, Company H — killed.  
Private O. M. Harris, Company K — killed.  
Private G. T. L. Robinson, Company B.



Private C. F. Brown, Company D.  
Corporal J. R. Searcy, Company F.  
Private James Ryan, Company I.

It will be seen that this roll of the men is somewhat different from the list of those specially complimented in Major Herbert's order from regimental headquarters, the men desiring to honor some not specially mentioned in the regimental order.

The situation at Sharpsburg, the terrific nature of the struggle, and the superb confidence of General Lee in the courage of his soldiers, is illustrated by the following statement:

McClellan's forces were to General Lee's as more than two to one. The Potomac was in our rear, fordable only at one point, Boteler's ford near Shepherdstown, three miles away. Defeat meant the destruction of our army.

Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee\* tells of a solemn scene he witnessed after the close of the battle. Night had fallen; gun-fire was hushed, and no sound could be heard except the cries of the wounded, when Lee's Division Commanders came up to report. Longstreet, Jackson, and D. H. Hill, one after the other, in answer to inquiries responded, all substantially to the same effect, — "My men never fought better; they have lost ground at some points and gained at others, but their losses have been terrible and they are nearly out of ammunition. They will fight again, but their thin lines cannot stand against the overwhelming forces the enemy can send against them tomorrow. I advise that we cross the Potomac tonight." Last came General Hood. General Lee asked him to report from his Division, and he said, almost completely unmanned, that he had no Division. Lee replied, with more excitement than his officers had ever seen him exhibit, "Great God, General Hood, where is that splendid Division you led this morning?" The answer was, "Lying on the field where you sent them. But few have straggled. My Division is nearly wiped out."

An appalling silence fell upon the group — broken only when General Lee, rising in his saddle, at length said: "Go

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\*Editor's Note: Lee was a Colonel at Sharpsburg.

to your respective commands, strengthen your lines, collect ammunition from the arms of the dead and wounded. Send officers to the ford to bring up stragglers. We will not cross the Potomac tonight. If McClellan wants it, I will fight him again tomorrow."

The conference was ended, and every officer left General Lee's presence, as Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee now says, with a heavy heart, feeling that the next day would see the end of the Army of Northern Virginia. The next day came, and there was no battle, only a few shots fired by desultory skirmishers, and on the night of the 18th without molestation we recrossed the the Potomac. General McClellan in his testimony subsequently before the Committee of Congress on the "Conduct of the War" testified that he did not attack us on the 18th because he was awaiting the arrival of 12,000 fresh troops who came up on the evening of that day.

The writer has visited the battlefield of Sharpsburg in recent years and a critical inspection under guides shows that the field, a succession of rolling hills and intervening downward swards, taken altogether offered little if any advantage to the Confederates except at Burnside's Bridge, on our right, across which A. P. Hill drove back Burnside's troops late in the evening.

What I peculiarly regret is that no report of the part taken by Wilcox's Brigade in this, which was the bloodiest of its battles, appears in the Official Records published at Washington. No report was ever made. General Wilcox was absent, sick; Colonel Cumming, temporarily in command, was disabled by a wound before we had gotten fairly into the fight. Major Williams commanded for less than an hour. I was in command for the remainder of the day, and did not make a report for what appears to me now the clearly insufficient reason that I was not called upon to do so. A sense of justice to the command ought to have given me the courage to take the initiative and send in a full report. Having failed then, I now make amends, as far as may be, by publishing verbatim the report given above, which is official in the sense that, in obedience to the order of the Governor of Alabama, it was written in camp and was submitted to and approved by those who had participated, and

it has necessarily included not only the 8th Alabama Regiment, but the handful of men then constituting the Brigade, as showing the part taken by the 8th. The losses of the 5 Regiments of the Brigade were, for the Maryland campaign, and we were not elsewhere engaged, 215 and of these 78 were in our regiment. (See Alexander's "Memoirs," p. 273.)

General McClellan was now a second time removed from command of the Army of the Potomac for failing to crush General Lee — the third time a Federal general was deposed by General Lee and his army.

## CHAPTER IX

## Again in Virginia

We encamped a few days near Martinsburg, Va., some twenty miles from Shepherdstown, at which place Colonel Royston returned, having recovered from his wound received at Frazier's Farm, and now, being the senior officer present, took command of the Brigade. On the 26th of September we removed to a point six miles from Winchester, near a big spring. This camp was never officially named, but was called by the regiment "Chuckaluck Hill," because while there we were paid off, and much of the money received by the men exchanged hands in "chuckaluck," a game of dice. Most of the stakes got at one time into the possession of our drummer boy, Wanicker, who became a bare-footed plutocrat. While encamped near this spring a determined effort was made to get clear of the abominable vermin that, during the Maryland campaign, when as nobody had a change of underclothing, had attacked men and officers. The writer knew one officer who, having only one undershirt "to his name," and so disgusted with the "creepers", and so determined to get rid of them, that he boiled it for a half hour. The garment was of heavy knitted wool. He got rid of the creepers and rid of the shirt, too, for he could never get it on, and I believe the poor fellow never was able to replace it during the next winter. Alack for the poor Confederacy! Our boys used to say that these "creepers" had "I. W." (in the war) marked on their backs.

While here Lieutenant Colonel Royston was promoted to be Colonel. Major Herbert to Lieutenant Colonel, Captain J. P. Emrich to be Major.

On the 30th of October we moved from "Chuckaluck Hill" and reached a camp near Culpepper, C. H. on the 3rd of November. On the previous night the Brigade had bivouacked near the Rappahannock. Hard by was a distillery, and having gotten access to it a number of men of the 8th and 9th Alabama were next morning fair objects for discipline. When we got to camp at Culpepper that night several of those who had interviewed John Barleycorn on the Rappahannock were straggling behind.



For their benefit a guard house was established, the commanders of companies being instructed to send up under guard to the commander of the regiment every one who should come into camp after the evening roll-call. Having disposed as he thought of all these cases, the Lieutenant Colonel next morning about ten o'clock was sitting on his camp stool indulging in the usual wish of a Confederate, that he had something good for dinner, when he saw approaching him a soldier, not under guard and with a beautiful white head of cabbage, bearing it before him in his hands as he came.

"Here's a cabbage, sir, I brought you!"

"Thank you," said the Lieutenant Colonel. "You belong to Company I—What is your name?" at the same time taking the cabbage. "Smith, sir, Tom Smith," said the man, and hesitating a little he finally added:

"The truth is, sir, that I had a little too much whiskey yesterday and got behind, and I thought I ought to bring you something."

"Take back the cabbage, sir," was the reply. "I'll send you to the guard house for getting drunk and send you there double time for trying to bribe me."

"Oh, don't do that, sir," he said, "I've never missed a roll call. I've never missed a battle, I've never been in the guard house, and I've always said I never would be. Don't send me there, please!"

"Well," was the reply, "that's a remarkable record you give yourself. We'll see what your Captain has to say about it." Captain (John) McGrath being sent for corroborated Smith in every particular, and added:

"He is the best soldier in my company, and I believe the best in the regiment, always in the front of battle, always cheerful, and his gun and accoutrements always clean. Look at his gun, even now, sir; it's as bright as a silver dollar."

Turning to the soldier, the Lieutenant Colonel said:

"Smith, that's too good a record to spoil. I'll let you off this time, but remember, if I ever find you disobeying orders again, I'll recollect this against you."

"Thank you, Colonel," said Smith, "thank you, sir! And now won't you have the cabbage?"

Of course I had to send him off to eat the cabbage himself, but I watched him afterwards and never had reason to repent the clemency extended to Smith.

It is to me a grateful task to record here an instance of Smith's gratitude for this act of clemency. In November 1864 my commission as Colonel came to the regiment while I was at home wounded. Smith having a thirty days furlough to visit his home in Mobile, asked permission to carry it to me personally, and voluntarily took time to stop off in Greenville to put it in my hands.

On the 19th of November we broke camp at Culpepper and marched towards Fredericksburg, which we reached on the 22nd.

At the battle of Fredericksburg our brigade occupied the left of our line, extending from Dr. Taylor's house to the right. The enemy's infantry did not attack us, but we were shelled from their batteries across the river, losing only one man wounded.

In this battle not more than one-third of our army was actively engaged. General (Ambrose) Burnside unsuccessfully attacked our right wing under General Jackson, but spent most of his force on our left center at Marye's Heights. This latter position was impregnable. Fourteen charges against it were made, many of them with the greatest gallantry. These charges began about noon and were continued until near night-fall. Never did I see elsewhere the dead so thick as they were in front of Marye's Heights. They were practically touching each other for some 300 yards and were often in piles. On the 14th,

the day after the battle, the two armies remained in position, ours on the heights looking down on the Federals between us and the river, holding hollows and undulations wherever they could find shelter. So on the 15th, and Lee expected a renewal of the assault the next day, but in the rain and darkness of the night Burnside got back safely over the river, where we could not follow, for his position there was stronger even than ours on the South side of the river.

Burnside's army numbered 104,665; Lee's 78,513. The Federal losses in the battle were 12,047; ours 5,309.

## CHAPTER X

## Winter Quarters at Banks' Ford

After the battle of Fredericksburg the Federal Army took up its former position on the north side of the Rappahannock, and the two armies spent the remainder of the winter watching each other across the river from the ridges or heights that rise on either side.

For the twenty-odd miles from Banks' Ford, which was three and a half miles above Fredericksburg, down the river along which the two armies were on guard, there was more or less bottom land on the river and we were, therefore, usually from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a half apart. But each picketed up to the banks of the river, which was from 100 to 150 yards wide along the three miles of line guarded by our brigade. This was from Scott's Dam, three-quarters of a mile above Banks' Ford to a point below Dr. Taylor's home near Fredericksburg. At Banks' Ford the heights, some 125 feet above the river's level, sloped down on the north side quite to the river's edge, and on ours to the bottom land within, say, 100 feet of the ford. The 8th Alabama was encamped on the brow of the hill that rises west of the road that leads on the south side down to the ford, and on the opposite hill, across the river, was a Federal battery, which at any time, day or night during three months, could have sent a shell crashing into our camp, the distance not being more than three-quarters of a mile. But here we stayed all the winter. Our tents were elevated on log structures three or four feet high, "chinked" with mud, each having a liberally daubed stick chimney and fireplace.

During our entire stay there was no firing on either side. A tacit truce had been established. In both armies we had learned to respect each other and to know that picket-firing, unless there is some movement on foot, is only murder. An officer of the day on one side of the river riding along the picket lines was frequently saluted by a picket from the opposite bank, just as he would be by his own men. And the conversations that took place across the river were often very amusing.



One day at the Ford an artilleryman came down to water his horses in the river, and called out to the picket on our side:

"Hello, Reb, got any horses over there?"

"Yes," was the reply, "plenty of them."

"Well," said the Yank, as we always called them, "bring one of them over here, and I can beat you running."

"You ought to," came back, "for you've had more practice than we have!"

Gradually men got to trading across the river. A little boat was constructed with a rudder rigidly fixed at an angle of say forty-five degrees from the axis of the boat, and when the boat was placed in the water, with bow straight across and with the rudder inclined at a fixed angle down stream, the action of the current impelled it across and downward in such manner that experiments would show where to put it in one side of the river so as to land it at a given point on the other. This boat was used until captured by the writer in exchanging Virginia tobacco for coffee, sugar, etc. After a time men got to visiting across the river; and all this coming to the knowledge of General Lee, he issued an order strictly forbidding communication with the enemy; and a similar order was issued on the other side.

One day shortly after this order the writer, as officer of the day, was visiting the picket line. One of the posts was at Scott's dam, and here so many of the huge boulders of the former dam were still in line that one could wade across the stream, it nowhere being over the rocks more than waist deep. Just as the writer rode out of the bushes below up to the post, a Federal soldier with trousers off was within ten feet of the bank on our side. The soldier halted.

"Come on!" said I.

"I won't come," said he, "unless you will let me go back."

When by means of a cocked pistol pointed toward him he

had been compelled to come ashore, and told that he was a prisoner, he said, "Colonel, this is not fair. These men told me I could come over and go back."

"Yes," was the reply, "but you knew it was against orders, and I know you are violating orders on your side. There is no way to stop this except to enforce orders, and you are my prisoner."

He was a big stout manly fellow and looked me straight in the face, while the tears came into his eyes, as he replied:

"Colonel, shoot me if you want to, but for God's sake don't take me prisoner. I have only been in this army for six months. I have never been in battle. If I am taken prisoner under these circumstances, my character at home will be ruined. It will always be said I deserted."

The appeal was too much for me. He was sent back with an admonition to him and his comrades that he was the last man that would ever be released; and then, after a scolding administered to my own men, I sought General Wilcox saying: "General, I have disobeyed orders." "What have you done?" he asked, and on being informed, his answer was, "I should have done the same thing myself."

At that time the writer did not suppose that he was ever to be in the future a citizen of the same country with this soldier, and unfortunately his name, if asked, is not now remembered. Many years after the war, in the hope of hearing from the man, the writer gave this incident to his friend Amos Cummings, in the cloakroom of the House of Representatives at Washington. Cummings sent it broadcast over the country in one of his memorable syndicate articles, but no word has ever come to me from that soldier.

Personal incidents like this serve to show the reader of today the singular conditions that existed in that great war, when brother was arrayed against brother. While we were at Banks' Ford, David Buell, an enlisted man in the 8th Alabama, born in New York State, visited his brother, Seth, across the river, and afterwards told me of the conversation that en-

sued. Seth did not for a moment think of asking David to desert his colors, but was full of commiseration for the condition of his poor Confederate brother, subject to hunger, etc., all of which David patriotically and with some disregard of truth denied. But Seth was not to be put off, without doing something for his brother, and finally insisted on giving him a pair of "big warm U. S. blankets." "U. S. blankets," said David. "Why, I've got plenty of them just that pattern, and the regiment has not only a full supply now, but we have at Richmond, awaiting our future wants, a wagon load of them captured from you at Manassas," which was true. We were often even then hard up for rations, but David Buell, who was years afterwards an Alabama State Senator from Butler and Conecuh, was not the man to make any such admission even to his brother.

"Blow bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying:  
Blow bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying, dying.

Tennyson

Among the pleasant memories of the winter of 1862-3 that come back to me now after the lapse of so many years like "the distant sounds of sweet music over the long drawn valley" is the chorus of bugles that greeted our ears every morning and evening — reveille and tattoo. There is nothing sweeter than the note of a bugle, especially when announcing another day to one who has been in the saddle visiting picket posts since two o'clock. Imagine him before sunrise, alone upon a hilltop, listening for "reveille" from two great armies at once. Out upon the still air the first call comes, say, from a bugler in gray, like a defiance. Instantly the challenge is answered from a Federal, then from another and another, Federal and Confederate, every bugler in both armies promptly joining the chorus. Up and down the river for twenty miles along the hill tops, from artillery and cavalry, thousands of bugles blow, some near by, ringing clear and full, their "wild echoes flying" and answering echoes "dying, dying, dying" till the still air of the gray morning is filled with a diapason grander than any ever conceived by a Mozart or a Handel.

While at Banks' Ford much attention was devoted to drill.

Captains recited to the commanding officer of the regiment in Hardee's Tactics every morning at 9, First Sergeants from 10 to 11. Company drill occupied from 11 to 12, and battalion drill was had every afternoon. Some of the best officers protested against so much drilling, as unnecessary and fatiguing, notably Captain (William M.) Mordecai, who was always conspicuous for his gallantry in battle. "Drilling," he complained, "in all these fancy movements is of no practical value. We have never in any battle had to do anything more than move forward or backward, or by the right flank or left flank, or, to wheel — everything beyond this is useless."

But the objection did not prevail, drilling was persisted in till the regiment became noted for its proficiency, and gallant Captain Mordecai lived to make a many retraction, as we shall see later.

Discipline in the 8th was now perhaps as good as in any regiment in the army. The aim of the officers was to cultivate individuality, a sense of comradeship, and to keep alive that pride which was inborn in every Confederate. To this end nothing contributed more than the men's "Roll of Honor" made up by themselves, and as the record shows, up to this time the roll had always been faithfully made out. As a specimen of the method of discipline pursued the following incident is cited:

The most common and probably, as aggravated a violation of orders as occurred at Banks' Ford was what was called "running the blockade" to get whiskey, viz., slipping off to Fredericksburg at night without leave. Punishment of course always followed detection, but the penalty had never been very severe, until one night John Daley, a veteran who had served in the British army and who was in all respects, his inordinate love of whiskey excepted, a model soldier, lost his life during a "run of the blockade." When he and two comrades were returning from Fredericksburg, Daley gave out on the way. He had lost his power of locomotion and his friends thought he was too heavy to carry, so they left him to "sleep it off" by the wayside. Snow was on the ground, but it was not considered very cold, and his comrades supposed the whiskey in the man would keep him warm, but unfortunately the poor fellow froze to death. The facts came to light and the punishment that followed was:



First, a reprimand from Regimental Headquarters, read out at dress parade, in which was pointed out the shocking want of comradeship displayed by the two soldiers, who, themselves to escape from slight punishment, had risked the life of their friend.

Second, the culprits were for a week confined to the guard house, and during this period were made to walk behind the kettle drum to and from along the line of the regiment every evening at dress parade, each wearing a barrel shirt (a barrel with both ends out and arms projected through holes on the side), placarded "Here is a man, who deserted his comrade and left him to freeze to death in the snow."

So heavy had been the losses of the 8th that of the first Alabama conscripts 300 were now assigned to us. The remainder 167 arrived in camp one evening while the regiment was on dress parade. Some of these were said to have deserted, and others had been detailed for hospital duty at Richmond. The commanding officer noticed, as the regiment was dismissed from parade, that these newcomers, still in line awaiting orders, were greeted by the old soldiers as they passed with many terms of derision. He thereupon made a short speech to the new men, endeavoring to encourage them, promising that they should hereafter be on just the same footing as the veterans, pointing out that while they had, all of them no doubt, what they deemed good reasons for not volunteering, that they had all obeyed the laws of their country in now coming to the front; that obedience to law was the very highest virtues, etc. Finally, he told them that jesting was a part of camp life and that soldiers must learn to give and take, but that if at any time any one of them should feel that he ought to defend himself against a gross insult he, the commanding officer, would see to it that the offended man should have a fair fight; but, he continued, "if you will only show that you mean to do your duty as soldiers, all the regiment will welcome you and help you."

The conscripts were distributed among the companies; there was no friction, and most of the new men made good soldiers. After the coming battle of Salem Church the writer had the pleasure of complimenting them in a special order read out at dress parade.

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The regiment did hard work in the winter and spring of 1862 and '63 at Banks' Ford. Our Brigade was here in the front, all the time doing all the picket duty along that portion of the line; but we were not without our pleasures. None of us will ever forget the jolly times we had around the camp-fire. Card playing was of course a common amusement, and this suggests the thought that, amid the plentiful lack of other things there always, strangely enough, seemed to be a plentiful supply of playing cards in the Confederacy. But soldiers were singularly unwilling to go into battle with playing cards on them. The pathway of every command going into a fight was always strewn with cards, but once a few days in camp, and cards were again abundant.

## CHAPTER XI

## The Battle of Salem Church

General E. P(orter) Alexander once told the writer that he knew of no instance in which so few troops had won a victory so important as that at Salem Church, the result of which was to save Lee's army from an assault in the rear by at least some 20,000 fresh troops under (General John) Sedgwick — an assault that had it not been arrested might have turned the victory of Chancellorsville into a defeat.

To appreciate the importance of this engagement the situation should be understood.

The Rappahannock above Fredericksburg trends southeast, until it turns, half a mile above the town, to the southward. From Fredericksburg the plank road runs straight out in a westerly course to Orange Ch. H. On May 3rd, (Major General Joseph) Hooker who, with his army, had all the winter confronted Lee from Banks' Ford twenty miles down the river, had already by a clever "pas" moved the bulk of his army across the river some twelve to eighteen miles above Fredericksburg, thus securing a position to the rear of Lee's left and closer to Richmond than we were; and he had left Sedgwick with 30,000 men still opposite Fredericksburg to cross and attack Lee in his rear, if Lee should dare to fight at or near Chancellorsville. Lee's situation when he found that Hooker was to his left and in his rear, was critical. But leaving (Lieutenant General Jubal A.) Early with about 7,000 men to guard the river, opposite Fredericksburg and below, and Wilcox's Brigade on guard for three miles above, General Lee had swiftly moved with a portion of his army to confront Hooker at Chancellorsville, and had detached Jackson to make his celebrated attack on Hooker's right. Hooker had divided his army into two parts, and Lee had divided his into three; one, Early and Wilcox, to guard the crossing near Fredericksburg, another under himself to confront Hooker at Chancellorsville, the third under Jackson to swing around on Hooker's right flank. This remarkable division of his forces was in the presence of an enemy who had more than two men to his one. Jackson's attack had been successful, Hooker's right wing had been doubled back on his main body;

but that main body, larger than Lee's whole army, was in its breastwork in the Wilderness in front of Lee who was then near Chancellorsville, Hooker's Head Quarters, when on the morning of the 3rd of May Sedgwick, having crossed the river, had, after two repulses succeeded in capturing Marye's Heights in front of Fredericksburg, with a number of prisoners and 7 pieces of artillery. (Brigadier General William) Barksdale's Brigade and (Brigadier General Harry T.) Hays' Brigade of Early's Division now retreated from their position near Fredericksburg south to the Telegraph Road in the direction where Early was, leaving Sedgwick in possession of the Fredericksburg end of the plank road, which opened a straight line to the rear of such of Lee's forces as confronted Hooker, ten miles away at Chancellorsville. There was nobody now to prevent Sedgwick's Corps from marching along this road to Lee's rear except Wilcox, with only one Brigade, four pieces of (Captain John W.) Lewis' battery and about 50 cavalry. The Brigade, as stated, had been guarding Banks' Ford 2½ miles northwest of Fredericksburg, and General Wilcox, when notified of the attack on Marye's Heights, had marched towards the fight. But when he neared Fredericksburg he found the enemy already in possession of the Heights. To delay them we were put into line with skirmishers in front, and with our artillery in place, two pieces on each flank. The enemy advanced a heavy line of infantry with skirmishers in front and 6 pieces of artillery; and now in the first skirmish that followed, near Stansbury's house, the gallant Captain (Robert A.) McCrary of Co. D., with two or three men had already fallen when General Wilcox discovered a heavy body of the enemy advancing up the plank road, which was still far to our right (fronted as we then were) to surround us here in the bend of the river. This discovery was followed by a prompt order to withdraw. While in sight of the enemy we retreated in common time, but very soon a wood that was on our left as we fell back obscuring us from view, we made double quick time. General Wilcox in his report of this battle (O. R. Series I, Vol. XXV, Part I, pp. 854-861) does not mention our accelerated movement, but it is a fact that never were legs more valuable than when we were making a straight line for a point on the plank road some three-quarters of a mile beyond where were our friends, the enemy. We reached "the plank" and stopped to get breath. Soon we continued up on "the plank" road to Salem Church, where General



Wilcox selected a position for battle. Wilcox had previously sent Major (Charles R.) Collins with his 40 or 50 troopers of the 15th Virginia Cavalry down the plank road with instructions to dismount his men and deploy them as skirmishers to delay the enemy's advance. This duty, handsomely done, had given us time to do our double-quicking and reach the plank road. Before Major Collins had recalled his skirmishers, in order to secure time for the arrival of reinforcements that General Lee had been asked for we were marched back from the Church towards the enemy, say twelve hundred yards or more, to the toll-gate on the plank road. Here we were aligned across the road and with our skirmishers well out in front and firing and our four pieces playing on the enemy, we secured a further delay of say a half hour or more. General Wilcox now learned that General Lee had sent three Brigades to our aid and with the enemy still not close enough to seriously annoy us, we faced about and marched to the position near the Church which we were to occupy during the coming battle.

### Disposition of Troops

It is not in the scope of my present work to give complete descriptions of battles, but an exception is made as to Salem Church because of its importance and because "the attack being directed *mainly against General Wilcox*, but partially involving the Brigades on his left." (General R. E. Lee's Report, O. R. Series I, Vol. XXV, Part I.)

Salem Church is on a slight eminence, generally called in the Federal Reports "Salem Heights," sloping gently down towards Fredericksburg. A wood surrounded the church and grew thicker as it extended down the slope for about 200 yards to where open fields stretched away, uninterrupted for quite a distance, except by Guest's house, say a mile away. The woods around the church stretched far away to both right and the left, so concealing the troops that had come to our assistance as to lead the enemy to believe that nobody was between them and Lee's rear except Wilcox's Brigade, a few cavalymen and four pieces of artillery. A fourth Brigade came down to aid us if necessary, about the time the battle began and this Brigade was placed on the extreme right, but the two Brigades on our

right were not engaged in the coming battle, nor were they even within sight of the enemy.

The enemy began by stationing artillery about fourteen hundred yards away, and shelled ours until Lewis' four pieces had exhausted their ammunition and retired. Then they shelled vigorously the woods, right and left, but we were lying down and received no injury. And now the infantry came forward.

Our troops had been placed as follows: The plank road runs east and west, with the Church close to the road and a schoolhouse 30 yards in front (east). The 10th Alabama with its left resting on the Church, was south (to our right) of the road; the 8th was on the right of the 10th, and the 9th in reserve, with one of its companies in the schoolhouse and another in the church. On the north side of the road (our left) were, first, the 11th and then the 14th Alabama, with (Brigadier General Paul J.) Semmes on the left of that, and (Brigadier General William) Mahone's occupying our extreme left. (Brigadier General Joseph B.) Kershaw's Brigade was on the right of ours, and later (Brigadier General William T.) Wofford's came up and took a position on the right of Kershaw, but both these Brigades were in the woods and unseen by the enemy, and neither of them fired a gun. They were not in the line of attack.

The disposition of the Federal forces I take from Series I, Vol. XXV, Part I, O. R., citing that volume simply by pages for both Federal and Confederate reports.

General Sedgwick, commanding the Federal forces, says (p. 559): "(Major General William T. H.) Brooks' Division formed rapidly across the road and (Major General John) Newton's upon the right."

Sedgwick had taken account of our strength when we were drawn up in the open field before him, near the toll-gate; he saw too the front we covered as we drew back into the woods, and now to cover this front he formed triple lines, extending part of Newton's force beyond the left of our Brigade, fully expecting it to meet no enemy and to overlap and flank us. Fortunately for us, this force found Semmes in its front, and what must have been a small portion of it encountered some of Mahone's Brigade.

General W. T. H. Brooks, commanding the First Division, says (p. 568) he placed on the south of the road, our right, the 5th Maine, 16th New York, 121st New York and 96th Pennsylvania, of his 2nd Brigade, and the 2nd New Jersey and 23rd New Jersey of his 1st Brigade — all together six regiments. But the Colonel of one of these regiments, (Colonel Joel J.) Seaver, 16th New York, (p. 586) says that while he was for a time on the south side of the road he was later ordered to the north side and advanced in the woods there. This left five regiments of Brooks' Division south of the road. The 98th Pennsylvania and 62nd New York of Newton's Division were, however, also on the south side of the road (Brigadier) General (Frank) Wheaton's Report, (p. 618). To these seven attacking regiments which on the south side of the road attacked the 8th and 10th Alabama which were supported by the 9th, should probably be added two regiments from the 2nd Brigade of Newton's Division, commanded by Colonel William H. Brown, but in the absence of any report from him or General Newton this is left in doubt by the report of Colonel Horatio Rogers, 2nd Rhode Island (p. 614).

On the north side of the road, our left, there were, of Brooks' Division, the 1st, 2nd and 15th New Jersey, 95th and 119th Pennsylvania, making 5 regiments; with the 16th New York added, six. Add also three regiments of General Wheaton's Brigade, two of Newton's Division (Wheaton's Report, p. 617), making altogether 12 regiments attacking the front occupied by the 11th and 14th Alabama, Semmes' Brigade, and partially Mahone's. One of these attacking regiments, the 15th New Jersey, under Colonel (William H.) Penrose (p. 574) was ordered to the extreme right of the Federals "to turn the left" of the Confederates. Probably this regiment attacked Mahone.

The Union troops were in high spirits. Hooker, they understood, had been successful, they had themselves just captured Marye's Heights with seven pieces of artillery, and Wilcox's Brigade, that had retreated before them for 2½ miles, they were now about to brush away or destroy. As Sedgwick told Guest at his farmhouse, where he made his headquarters, now they "were after 'Cadmus' (Cadmus Wilcox) and we're going to pick him up."

Bravely, with banners flying, their lines come forward,

their alignment perfect. As they advance, we have no artillery to check them, for our four pieces have already withdrawn for want of ammunition. Our skirmishers at the edge of the woods retire before them. Now they near the little schoolhouse whose doors and windows are shut. A rush is made for its shelter. From the cracks between the logs, made by knocking out the chinking, shoots a deadly flame of fire. A gigantic Lieutenant in the effort to batter down the door, falls across the steps, — a musket ball coming through the panel has pierced his heart. But the brave fellows in blue are too many for the boys in the little log hut. They push forward, they crowd around the house, and for a few moments the inmates are prisoners. Still the assailants press forward until at some points they are 40 and at others only 30 yards away, and then a volley makes great gaps in their ranks. The firing now extends from our right front far away to the left. The enemy return our fire first by volley and then promiscuously. In the first firing Colonel Royston is badly wounded, and the command of the 8th devolves upon Lieutenant Colonel Herbert. For a few moments everywhere along the line the enemy are staggered, but in our front do not retreat. The battle seems hanging in the balance, and the second line of the enemy, pressing close behind the first, near the Church, the momentum is such as to break our lines. The 10th Alabama is forced back upon the 8 companies of the 9th, that lie some 30 yards behind. The 121st New York has passed the left of the 8th. But the 8th Alabama stands fast. The enemy in its front is held at bay, while its three left companies under order make a backward half wheel and fire down the line of the New York regiment that is passing its left.

The slaughter of this advancing line of the enemy is terrible, for the 9th Alabama has risen from the ground and with the 10th, which has much of it rallied upon the 9th, is mowing down the enemy by a fire in front while the three left companies of the 8th are firing into their flank. The 9th rushes forward with a yell and in less than five minutes after our line is broken the enemy are in full retreat, leaving the extreme point to which they had gotten beyond the Church distinctly marked with their dead and wounded lying in a line. There have been no orders from General Wilcox to charge, unless perhaps to the 9th to restore our lines, but when the gallant 9th comes forward with a shout it cannot be expected to stop at the old lines, and on it goes.



Lieutenant Colonel Herbert instantly orders forward the 8th. Soon the whole Brigade is advancing and with it two regiments of Semmes'. Forward we rush through the woods, and into the fields, driving the enemy's lines over one another, and as they mingle pell mell in the open field, high above the Confederate yell are heard the voices of officers and men shouting, "take good aim, boys!" "Hold your muskets level, and you'll get a Yank!"

The carnage was awful. The enemy were in confusion, fleeing for their lives, and all the efforts made by their gallant officers to keep them in line were unavailing. We followed them beyond the woods till we had neared the toll gate and they had reached their reserves of infantry and artillery. These of course we were not in sufficient force to attack even if daylight had permitted, and we are ordered back, the enemy making no attempt to follow. Two of Semmes' regiments, the 10th and 51st Georgia, had charged with us.

The following is from the interesting report of Federal Division Commander, General Brooks:

Immediately upon entering the dense growth of shrubs and trees which concealed the enemy, our troops were met by a heavy and incessant fire of musketry, yet our lines advanced until they reached the crest of the hill in the outer skirts of the woods *where meeting with and being attacked by fresh superior members of the enemy* our forces were finally compelled to withdraw.

The only fresh troops they met were 8 companies of the 9th Alabama, not numbering more than 225 men.

Major General Brooks further says: "In this brief but sanguinary conflict this (his) Division lost nearly 1,500 men and officers."

General Wilcox reports (p. 861) that the Brigade buried on our front 248; that 189 wounded were left in our hands, and that we captured 3 flags.

Our losses while in pursuit were very few indeed. Besides

the wounded lying thick along our way prisoners were taken in the woods and in the gulleys in the open field.

Many of the Federal officers in their reports say the Confederates were strongly entrenched. General Wheaton says (p. 617) that we were not only entrenched but had abattis in front of our entrenchments. But there is no truth whatever in either of these statements. It was an impromptu battle. Our lines were suddenly formed at a point where no fight had been anticipated or prepared for. The next morning after the fight of the 3rd, thinking the enemy might attack again, we dug rifle pits with bayonets the men scraping up the earth with their tin plates.

Brooks' Division had four batteries of artillery under Colonel John A. Tompkins, and Newton's Division, three under Captain Jeremiah McCartney; which, counting six pieces to the battery, would aggregate 42 guns. Only three of these batteries, were actively engaged. (Lieutenant Edward D.) Williston's, (Captain James H.) Rigby's and (Captain William) Hexamer's. One section of Hexamer's was across the plank road, the other two sections to the left. Rigby's and Hexamer's were on the right of the road, says Colonel Tompkins (p. 566). This artillery officer's report is instructive in some respects, however erroneous in others. He says the infantry advanced:

and after a severe contest, reached the crest, held it a few moments and then being *greatly outnumbered*, was forced to retire. *It came out of the woods, many of the regiments in great confusion, closely followed by the enemy.* Already had the batteries opened fire over the heads of the retiring troops, firing slowly at first, and as the enemy attempted to follow our troops, out of the wood, rapidly, Williston, using cannister. The enemy was checked and driven back by this fire. *The infantry formed behind the batteries*, advanced, entering the wood, and held the position until darkness ended the conflict.

Colonel Tompkins' report is correct in showing that the infantry never reformed until they got behind the batteries, but his artillery did us little or no damage. We were called off

as the fugitives were reaching and forming behind the batteries. Prior to that time Colonel Tompkins' guns could not fire because his own men were in the way, we closely following; and as for his stating that he fired over the heads of the infantry, the nature of the ground, which from the woods out was nearly level, rendered this impossible. When we reached our positions on returning, it was so dark that the artillery fire was wild, as well as scant. General Brooks corroborates Colonel Tompkins' statement about rallying on the artillery. In his report (p. 568) he says "The lines were re-established near the batteries of Riggsby, (Captain Augustus N.) Parsons and Williston."

Colonel Tompkins is glaringly incorrect in the statement that the Federals afterwards advanced and entered the woods, or that they held this position when dark came. General Wilcox correctly says:

The pursuit was continued as far as the toll gate. Semmes' Brigade (only two regiments) and my own were the only troops that followed the retreating enemy. In the rear of the gate were the heavy reserve of the enemy. *Our men were now halted and reformed*, it being quite dark, and retired, not pursued by the enemy, *leaving pickets to the front in the open field.*

General Semmes (p. 835) says "the brunt of the battle" fell on his Brigade, but he shows that only two of his regiments, the 10th and 51st Georgia, participated in the countercharge, and this he himself says was "in support of a charge made by one or more of Wilcox's regiments." He had sent orders, he says, to two other regiments to charge, but the orders did not reach them. If they had been as closely engaged as we were, the gallant Georgians would, like us, have needed no orders from their General to follow the retreating enemy.

General Lee was with us at Salem Church on the next morning after the battle and went over the lines. He had too of course received all the reports of his subordinates before he made his report, September 21st, and in this report he disposes of the claim of General Semmes that "the brunt of the battle fell" on his Brigade as follows:

The enemy's artillery played vigorously upon our position for some time, when his infantry advanced in

three strong lines, the *attack being directed mainly against General Wilcox, but partially involving the* brigades on his left. The assault was made with the utmost firmness and after a fierce struggle with the first line was repulsed with great slaughter. The second then came forward but immediately broke under the close and deadly fire which it encountered, and the whole mass fled in confusion to the rear. They were pursued by the Brigades of Wilcox and Semmes (only two regiments of Semmes') which advanced nearly a mile when they were halted to reform in the presence of the enemy's reserve, which now appeared in large force. It being quite dark, *General Wilcox* deemed it imprudent to push the attack with his small numbers and retired to his original position, *the enemy making no attempt to follow.*

O. R. Vol. XXV, Part I, p. 811

It was the 121st New York under Colonel (Emory) Upton, with supports behind it, that broke through our lines, driving the 10th Alabama back for a time upon the 9th, and this gallant Colonel in his report (p. 589) is the only Federal officer who does not claim that we had overwhelming forces that came to our help. He says: "The enemy opposite the centre and left wing broke, but rallied again 20 to 30 yards to his rear."

So far from seeing "overwhelming numbers" that were not there, as did many others, Colonel Upton did not even see the 8 companies of the 9th, upon which the 10th rallied, and these constituted our only "reinforcement." The 8 companies of the 9th Alabama did not probably number over 200, as the 9th was our smallest regiment. The 8th Alabama was subjected to the supreme test of courage and discipline when it stood fast and held the enemy in its front at bay, while its three left companies made a half wheel and fired down the flank of a line *passing the regiment only a few feet away.* It was this flank fire and the simultaneous fire received in its front by Colonel Upton's regiment that strewed the ground with a long line of gallant New Yorkers. The loss of the 121st New York was the heaviest sustained by any of the attacking force—269 out of 523—and most of the loss occurred just there. The 96th Pennsylvania was in front of the 8th (Colonel Upton's report) and

supporting the 96th Pennsylvania was the 5th Maine (Colonel (Oliver E.) Edwards' report, p. 584). What other regiments the 8th encountered later is not clear.

The counter-charge of our line began when the 9th Alabama rose from the ground where it had been lying, and with much of the 10th Alabama aiding it rushed forward. As they reached our line the 8th Alabama went with them. We drove the enemy with a yell that made the woods ring, and the charge was taken up successively along the line until it embraced the whole of Wilcox's Brigade and the two regiments of Semmes'. General Wheaton, who was near to and on the north side of the road, says (p. 618) that before the 93rd and 102nd Pennsylvania engaged there, "were pushed back the troops on their left were driven towards us in confusion." These were the troops that, in the language of General Lee, "drove the enemy nearly a mile."

Shoes, that were much needed, were among our spoils. An officer reported that during that night, while searching the woods for the wounded, he found "Old Robinson," an Irishman of Company A, sitting on the ground by the side of a badly wounded Federal officer, quietly smoking his pipe.

"What are you doing here, Robinson?"

The gruesome reply was: "I'm waiting on this man here. We's got a bit of a job to do. I took him for a dead one, and was after pulling his boots off of him, when he said he was dyin' and asked me to wait till he was dead. And, faith, he's very slow about it!"

We buried the Federal dead in a long trench near the Church, and allowed General Sedgwick to send surgeons to assist us in caring for his wounded, but we had not allowed him to "catch Cadmus."

The loss of the regiment in this battle was 44 killed and wounded. In Lieutenant Colonel Herbert's report of the battle Lieutenant C(harles R.) Rice, Captain W(illiam W.) Mordecai and Lieutenant W(illiam R.) Sterling were mentioned as conspicuous for gallantry, and all were said to have acted with



steady bravery. The "soldiers lately enlisted," conscripts, were specially mentioned. General Wilcox in his report of the battle, O. R. Series I, Vol. XXV., p. 860, says, "Colonel Royston 8th Alabama (and after his severe wound Lt. Col. Herbert who commanded the 8th Alabama), Col. (Lucius) Pinckard, 14th Ala., Col. Wm. H. Forney, 10th Ala., Col. J. C. C. Sanders, 11th Ala., Major J. H. J. Williams, 9th Ala., were intelligent, energetic, and gallant in commanding; directing and leading their men."

The men's roll of honor was:

Private Allen Bolling, Co. A.  
Private J. N. Howard, Co. B.  
Sergeant Robert Gaddes, Co. C.  
Sergeant P. H. Mays, Co. D.  
Sergeant T. A. Kelly, Co. F.  
Private Patrick Leary, Co. I.  
Private James Reynolds, Co. K.

On the next day, May 4, General Lee had planned an assault on Sedgwick, but the troops sent to connect on our right with Early, who was still on the left of Sedgwick had all day been retreating over a pontoon near Banks' Ford. General Wilcox having asked permission to send a regiment in pursuit, ordered forward the 8th. We double-quickened in that direction. Nearing them, we could hear the rumble of artillery and the "shoutings of the Captains" as the rear of the command was being hurried in the darkness over the river. Everywhere in the woods we picked up prisoners. Captain Fagan, whose figures may always be relied on, records that the prisoners captured by our Brigade were 1,020, and the rest of Anderson's Division brought in others, the total being about 2,000.

At 12 midnight on Tuesday we took up line of march towards Chancellorsville, where Hooker was still behind his breastworks. On the way occurred a singular phenomenon—the whole regiment was struck by lightning. The rain was just beginning to fall from a thunder cloud. Captain Walter Winn, Adjutant General of the Brigade, had been riding with me, and our talk was about the Federal battery that, apparently about a mile and half to our right over the river, was occasionally

firing. We agreed that we were within its range, but that even if it should turn its guns upon us we would be in but little danger, on account of the distance. Just as Winn had started off briskly and was about a horse's length ahead, there came a crash. My first impression was that a shell from the battery we had been speaking of had bursted in my head. I was severely shocked, especially in my head and left leg, but did not fall. Captain Winn had fallen from his horse, though he was soon revived, and every man in the regiment was more or less shocked, many in the two rear companies being stricken to the ground. Several of them were sent to the hospital, but all eventually recovered.

We continued our march in a drenching rain, and here I quote from Captain Fagan's article on "The Battle of Salem Church," in the Philadelphia TIMES. July 7, 1883:

Approaching the Chancellor House, the half drowned men filled the air with terrible yells; the shouting would begin at one end of the line and pass to the other, backwards and forwards. 'What in the hell are you yelling about?' demanded Major (T. S.) Mills of Anderson's Staff.

'To scare Fighting Joe Hooker,' replied a soldier. We laid down in the mud, expecting to charge Hooker's works at sunrise. Advancing at dawn my picket line, I was informed that the enemy's works were deserted. Awaiting orders, we passed the Chancellor House. Here was the most sickening sight I had ever beheld. Half buried in the mud were dead Federal soldiers, dismounted artillery, broken caissons, disemboweled horses, muskets, canteens, in fact, the whole paraphernalia of war in indescribable confusion. The blackened walls of the Chancellor House stood as a mighty sentinel guarding the whole. Climbing within Hooker's works I examined them closely—massive, intricate, crossing each other like the squares on a checkerboard. Open boxes of ammunition were placed every few yards. I have often thought that Anderson's division could never have carried those works unless a panic had seized the defenders.

Those works were the most formidable I ever saw. They were carefully constructed of fresh green logs piled upon each other, longitudinal pyramids as high as a man's shoulders. Above, on stakes, with a crack between for muskets, was a large head-log. For each file-closer and Field Officer, at proper distances in the rear, was a similar breastwork of logs. In front of the breastworks, for one hundred yards, were cheveaux-de-frises constructed of trees fallen with their tops towards the front and with every limb trimmed and sharpened. The growth of small trees here in the wilderness was so heavy and these obstructions so formidable as to make it almost impossible to climb over them from the front. At the hundred yard limit from the works the small trees and undergrowth left standing were so thick that to bring up artillery to the attack would have been impossible. Any assault upon the works must therefore have been made by infantry alone. Practically the works were impregnable, if defended with spirit.

"Old Joe Hooker," General Jeb Stuart is recorded to have sung, was "mighty glad to get out of the wilderness" and his order issued to his troops after their return to the north side of the Rappahannock, in which the General congratulated his troops upon their recent operations, would seem to indicate that he really was glad to have got safely away from those breast-works; but assuredly he was no gladder than we were, when we looked at them.

The Government at Washington did not seem to share the jubilation in which General Hooker indulged. Within about six weeks Hooker was removed and General (George Gordon) Meade put in command of the Army of the Potomac. This was the fifth decapitation of a General of this army by General Lee and "his people."

Salem Church was the last severe blow given to Hooker. That and the retreat of Sedgwick's corps the next day across the river, decided the battle of Chancellorsville. Soon afterwards the two armies took up again their former position north and south of the Rappahannock river. Lee's army was too small, Longstreet's corps being absent at Suffolk, to justify any attempt to follow the defeated Federals across the river, and so again for a month to come the sounds of hostile bugles were

heard up and down the Rappahannock for twenty miles, morning and evening; again there was a tacit truce between the two armies, and again pickets talked to, and perhaps traded with, each other across the stream.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert was now in command. Colonel Royston was never able, after his wound at Salem Church, to return to the regiment. He was retired in the autumn of 1864, whereupon Lieutenant Colonel Herbert was promoted to Colonel, Major Emrich, Lieutenant Colonel and Captain Nall, Major.

Again the 8th was at Banks' Ford; and now occurred the only remembered instance, until just as we started on the Pennsylvania campaign, of firing here across the Rappahannock. The Federals had been using balloons ever since McClellan was before Yorktown. To many of us they seemed at first formidable, as an observer so high up in the air ought to be able we thought to give our positions with accuracy. Latterly, however, since we had so often been victorious in spite of these pretentious observers, we had come to laugh at the sky-scrapers that always kept so well out of range of our artillerymen. But one morning, now, perhaps, about the last of May, I saw, while on picket duty just about sunrise, a balloon going up from behind a wooded hilltop only a few hundred yards away, for a near-by look at our lines. This seemed just a little too familiar, and so the next morning, with the permission of General Wilcox, I stationed just beyond the brow of a hill two field pieces. Again the presumptuous balloonist began his morning flight into the air. When he was up some two hundred yards, both guns opened fire on him with shells. The aeronaut went down safely, but in a decided hurry, and the experiment was not repeated from that point. Captain Fagan records, in his article on Salem Church, that this was the last of ballooning in the Army of the Potomac during the war.

The other instance of firing across the river was on the 14th of June when General Lee having decided to begin his Pennsylvania campaign, we were ordered to make a demonstration upon the enemy at Banks' Ford, for the purpose of creating the impression that we were about to cross at the point, Lee's main body moving up at the same time to cross far up on our left. It would have been in violation of good faith to shoot

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down without notice the pickets over on the other side, so our picket line was withdrawn the men calling out, as ordered to do, "Take care of yourselves, Yanks, we are coming across!" The Federal pickets at first laughed and said, "You are joking, boys," and we had to begin firing over their heads before they would seek shelter. Gradually the lines on both sides got behind their breast-works, and for some two hours there was a brisk fusillade across the river, without any damage on either side, so far as is known.



## CHAPTER XII

## The Gettysburg Campaign

The march of the 8th to Gettysburg was without any incident of special interest. The regiment was now, by reason of the receipt of conscripts and of some other recruits, as well as by the return of sick and wounded, much larger than it had been on the Maryland Campaign, and its morale seemed to be perfect. We were soon in the enemy's country, and anxious for the battle that was to be final and decisive. We had no thought of anything but victory. General Lee's orders against depredation on the march were strict, and such orders were perhaps never better observed in all the history of war by any army of invaders. Beyond the stripping of cherry trees, branches of which were sometimes broken off, I remember no violations. One or two amusing incidents that occurred during this tragical campaign ought to be recorded as we pass.

Samp Orr, one of our wagoners, during the winter that was gone had brought with him from home, where he had gone on furlough to the death bed of his wife, his little son, about 11 years old and also called "Samp." There was nothing for it but to let the little fellow stay with his father, and the "gamin" was now the pet of the regiment, and full of mischief. One day as we were marching along through the Dutch part of Pennsylvania, with its well-filled barns, fat cattle and wide-rolling stretches of such wheat as most of us had never seen, a fat old lady whose house was comfortably ensconced a few yards back in a clump of trees, was sweeping the road before her front gate. A high zig-zag rail fence on either side made a lane, and in this lane, close by the old lady, was a large Shanghai rooster, which little Samp, not having the fear of General Lee's orders before his eyes, attempted to capture. Samp ran for the rooster, and the old lady ran for Samp, and as the three scampered one after the other along the line of the regiment, the old lady with her uplifted brush-broom in hand, the men shouted, "Go it, Samp! Go it, rooster! Go it, old lady!" until finally the clumsy old Shanghai, finding that Samp was gaining in him, attempted to escape through a crack in the fence. The crack was not big enough—the rooster stuck at it and Samp was just in the act of stooping to seize his

prey, when the old lady's uplifted brush-broom came down on Samp right where the bend was, and down went Samp. The old lady was victor, her property was saved, and loud were the cheers that went up from the regiment in praise of the gallant old woman, whose flushed face as she gazed defiantly in the faces of the Rebs seemed to indicate that she did not appreciate having to fight for her rights on her own soil.

A large army is always an impressive sight, and many were the expressions of astonishment that now greeted us from the wondering country folk by the wayside as we tramp, tramp along the road.

"Auntie," said Martin Riley, a wag in Co. F., "don't you think there are a heap of people this year?"

"Yes, good Lord, we never will be able to get enough soldiers to whip you folks!"

But the attitude of the people, especially among the more intelligent, was generally that of angry defiance. In the towns and notably in Chambersburg, the people seemed by preconcert to have arrayed themselves in "purple and fine linen" as if to let the "rebels" see how little the war was affecting them. Perhaps the impression made upon us may have come in part from the fact that we had (to use the language of our boys) long been unaccustomed to see people in "biled shirts;" but certain it is that in this town most of the folks we saw appeared to be "diked out" in their very best. Women looked out of their windows and sat upon door steps, dressed in silks, and often decorated with Union flags. Indeed Union flags big and little were everywhere flying, and men were in broadcloth and silk hats. One man, as the regiment was passing him, in a broadcloth frock coat and with a sleek hat on his head, had taken up his position just on the outer edge of the sidewalk. As he was gazing intently on the troops, apparently trying to take in the full meaning of all this, and no doubt engaged in making an estimate of our numbers, one of our men named Donnally, an Irishman with his full share of Irish humor, stepped briskly from out of the rank and approaching the gentlemen from behind, took with one hand, from his own head his dirty old worn out hat, that had lost its band and its shape

and was full of holes at the top, and with the other hand lifted the silk hat, and the two heads exchanged coverings. The gentleman was so astonished that for a moment he only stared around in blank amazement and the shout that went up from the "Rebs" made the welkin ring. About the same time a lady, fair and fat, sat in a defiant attitude upon a door step with a bright little Union flag pinned over her bosom.

"Madam," said Martin Riley, of Co. F., "you had better be particular how you flaunt that flag; these boys are in the habit of storming breastworks wherever they see that flag flying!"

### Gettysburg

We were not in the fight on the first day of July, at Gettysburg. Our division—Anderson's—was for about two hours that afternoon halted some two miles away, looking at the smoke and listening to the sounds of the battle. The query was in our minds—Why are we not put in? and we answered ourselves by saying, if we were needed "Marse Bob" would have us there.

On the morning of the 2nd of July, about 7 a.m., the brigade was moving by the right flank below the crest of a ridge that was to our left between us and the enemy—this to avoid being seen as we were taking our position in the intended line of battle. The 10th Alabama was in front, the 11th next, and the 8th next. The 10th was sharply attacked by (Colonel Hiram) Berden's battalion of sharpshooters, and the 2nd Maine regiment from behind a rock fence. When the attack was made on the 10th, the 11th was moving diagonally across a field to take its intended position on the left of the 10th. While it was thus moving in line into its right flank, which was pointing towards the stone wall, there came a volley from behind the rock wall. This sudden attack upon its flank caused the 11th to fall back. At this time the 8th was behind the 11th and was moving by the right flank to a point still further on the left where we were to take position. When the firing began we halted, forming line parallel to the rock fence. The 10th Alabama in the meantime had stood its ground on the right and was gallantly driving the enemy back. As soon as un-

masked by the 11th the 8th advanced upon the enemy and drove them from the wall. This rock wall or fence was at right angles with the enemy's main line of battle on the heights, and now the 8th, our left flank pointing rectangularly to the line occupied by the enemy's main body, we laid by that rock fence awaiting orders until late in the afternoon. The remainder of the brigade was stretched out on our right, and our line was there lying, as General Wilcox says in his report, O. R. Series I., Vol. XXVII, Part II, "at right angles" to the line which McLaws' Division took up near us about 2 p.m. Wilcox in his report says:

My instructions were to advance when the troops on my right should advance, and to report this to the Division Commander in order that the other brigades should advance in proper time. In order that I should advance on my right it became necessary for me to move off by the left flank, so as to uncover the ground over which they had to advance.

Owing to the unexpected delay of Longstreet's Corps to attack, the order was not given to us to advance until late in the afternoon, about 6:30. I now quote from the "Short History of the 8th Alabama Regiment" written in camp, and sanctioned by the officers who were present at Gettysburg. Speaking at first of the position we occupied at the rock fence, after the fight in the morning, this account says:

Our line now formed a right angle with that of Barksdale's Brigade, which was on the left of Longstreet's Corps when that corps came up. We threw out skirmishers who kept up a brisk fire with the enemy during the day. About 5:30 p.m. (It was about 6:15), Barksdale's Brigade moved forward and drove the enemy before them. Wilcox ordered his brigade to move by the left flank. We being on the left of our brigade were therefore in front. Moving about 300 yards in this manner, the 8th was greeted on the ascent of some rising ground, with a shower of musket balls and grapeshot from a line of infantry about 200 yards off and a battery of artillery on its right. Owing to the skirmish in the morning the regiment was march-

ing in column of fours by the left. We now, under this heavy fire changed front forward at a double quick, each company commencing to fire as it took its position in line. Our movement had put us far in advance and we were now exposed to the concentrated fire of all the enemy in our front. We were suffering terribly, and the men were impatient to charge. With a cheer we rushed onward, and the enemy's artillery and infantry fell back before us.

The 8th now became in this charge separated by nearly 200 yards from the remainder of the brigade, which was coming up on its left. This fact, strange to say, so completely escaped our attention at the time in the excitement of battle, that it was not known to the writer until it came to his attention some thirty years afterwards, when one of the Commissioners of the Battlefield at Gettysburg, and the writer, were locating the lines along which our regiment fought. This will be explained later.

The 8th in its charge went to the right of certain houses that were on the Emmitsburg Turnpike. The remainder of the brigade went to the left of these houses. The 8th having crossed the turnpike encountered some other troops in an orchard and driving these before us we found still another line of infantry which was near the Trostle house. These troops, composed probably in part of those we had already driven before us, without making any vigorous stand, retreated by the right flank, artillery and infantry, across a lane on their right, having made a passage for themselves by throwing down enough rails to make a gap.

To follow them it became necessary to "change direction to the left." This order was given. Holding the flag aloft, his manly form as erect as if on drill, the color bearer, Sergeant (T. P.) Ragsdale stepped forward in slow time, and the regiment aligning on him made a perfect half-wheel, and then the order was given to charge a double quick on the retreating foe. In this charge we crossed at an oblique angle the land made of two zig-zag fences. Climbing these fences diagonally of course disordered the regiment. Beyond the fence it was halted and its line reformed. I again quote from the "Short History":



About a hundred yards in front of us the enemy's retreating artillery halted, wheeled about—and a storm of grape shot whizzed around our heads. Such of their infantry too as could be arrested in their flight now accumulated their fire upon us. Disordered by pursuing them over the fences, as soon as formed, we charged. In fact, so eager were the men that some companies started, before the line was well formed. 'Forward' was now given, and we swept like a hurricane over cannon and caissons. The horses were shot down, many of the gunners died at their posts.

One little boy in blue, apparently not more than fifteen years old, on the lead front horse of a caisson-wagon, sat erect in the midst of the storm of battle, looking ahead, spurring his own and whipping the off horse in the vain effort to escape with the wagon. The little fellow was looking ahead and did not know that the two horses behind him were shot down. I was near enough to have touched him with my sword when the dust flew from his jacket just under his shoulder blade, and he fell forward dead. In the excitement of battle, the poor fellow was killed when he was virtually a prisoner. It was horrible.

It was at this point that I remember now to have first seen that we were in close contact with the 11th Alabama and the rest of the Brigade on our left.

Never perhaps in all its history did the men of the 8th Alabama feel the thrill of victory so vividly as when with exultant shouts we swept down the declivity over the accumulated guns and caissons, altogether some twelve or fifteen in number, that were huddled together there in the vain effort to cross that ravine and get back to their lines upon the hill. We felt that the supreme moment of the war had come—that victory was with our army and we ourselves were the victors. Passing beyond this artillery, we came to the ravine and now took our stand there, seeking where it was afforded, shelter behind the rocks in the fight with a fresh foe, whom we found in lines along our front. This ravine is just to the Confederate left of what is now pointed out as the Trostle House.

There seemed to be in front of us two compact lines, probably regiments, and here and there were groups of fugitives

endeavoring to rally. Only one or two pieces of artillery continued their fire upon us. Worn out in the fatigue of pursuit, exhausted by the excessive July heat, and our ranks thinned by a fearful loss of killed and wounded, we were unable to follow up our victory. For "some thirty minutes" General Wilcox says in his report, "the fight continued at short range while we were in the ravine." The enemy, seeing how few we were and that we were unsupported by artillery, attempted to attack. One line came within 25 steps of us but was driven back. It was evident we could not long maintain our present position unsupported. Will re-inforcement come? Our Brigade has driven the enemy nearly a mile, had captured about twelve pieces of cannon and are now confronted by what appears to us to be the last of the enemy's reserves. These broken, the day is ours. Again the enemy advances and again they are driven back. Will help come to us? Victory is wavering in the balance—oh, for a single Brigade appearing on the hill behind us—even the shout announcing the approach of Confederate re-inforcements. But no, neither the shout nor the troops to help us—the enemy finally break through on our left and we are forced to fall back. They did not pursue us, but during the night succeeded in drawing off the cannon we had been compelled to abandon for want of re-inforcements.

General Wilcox in his report describing this fight in the ravine says:

Seeing this contest so unequal I sent to the Division Commander to ask that support be sent to my men, but no support came. Three separate times did this last of the enemy's line attempt to drive my men back and were as often repulsed. This struggle at the foot of the hill on which were the enemy's batteries, though so unequal, was continued for some thirty minutes. With a second supporting line, the heights could have been carried. Without support on either my right or my left, my men were withdrawn to prevent their entire destruction or capture. The enemy did not pursue, but my men retired under a heavy artillery fire, and returned to their original position in the line and bivouacked for the night, pickets being left on the pike.

It will be noted that General Wilcox says that he asked his

Division Commander (General 'Richard H.' Anderson) for support, and that no support came. The facts were as follows: Three Brigades of our Division, (Brigadier General Ambrose R.) Wright's, (Brigadier General Edward A.) Perry's, and Wilcox's, had charged in line, Wilcox on the right. Wright, who was on the left and probably encountered fewer troops on the advance line than we, it was reported, actually broke the enemy's last line and the success of Perry's and Wilcox's charge was all but conclusive. Wilcox sent his aide, Captain Winn, back to tell Anderson that with the two brigades he had in reserve, (Brigadier General Carnot) Posey's and Mahone's, we could surely win the day. Anderson replied that his corps commander, whom he could not find, had ordered him to keep Posey and Mahone in reserve. So he refused to help us.

Afterwards two correspondents, "P. W. A." in a Savannah paper, and "A" in the Richmond Enquirer, criticized General Anderson so severely for failing to support our charge, made on Thursday, as to cause that General to take the almost unprecedented step of defending himself in the newspapers. The allegations of these correspondents in relation to our fight this day amounted to a charge that the battle of Gettysburg was lost because we were not supported when support was at hand; and if there had not been strong reason for believing this to be true, a Major General would not have gone into the newspapers with the following card, which appears in The Richmond Enquirer of July 31, 1863. This card the writer has had copied from the original files of the paper, and now publishes, because it throws a flood of light on the second day's fight at Gettysburg.

Here is an extract from the letter in the Enquirer signed "A" alluded to in General Anderson's card.

You will see that *twice* we took the McPherson heights — the real key to the enemy's whole position — once by a single brigade on Thursday, and again by a single division on Friday, and that in both instances we lost it by the failure of proper supports to the attacking parties. On whom the blame rests for the *second* failure I shall not attempt to say. The most careless reader will not be at loss to discover the responsible party. Of the failure to send in support in

the *first* assault (Thursday) the conviction is general in this army that Major General Anderson should be held responsible. It was a portion of his Division that made the assault, and successful charge and *two* of his strongest brigades, although on the field, were not put into action. Why this was so I presume and hope he will be able to explain when he comes to make his official report.

In the issue of the Enquirer of July 31st is General Anderson's card:

Headquarters,  
Anderson's Division  
July 29th, 1863

To the editors of the Enquirer:

I have recently seen in the columns of the Enquirer of the 22nd and 25th inst., a letter signed "A," and an extract from a letter signed "P. W. A." in each of which there are severe comments upon, and grave accusations against the conduct of Brigadier General Mahone, Posey and myself in the late military operations at Gettysburg.

These allegations are altogether unfounded, and unjust.

Generals Mahone and Posey performed their whole duty fully, faithfully, satisfactorily, to those under whose orders they acted, and in strict accordance with the instructions which they received from me, their immediate commander.

So far as I am concerned, not a word of censure or accusation has been preferred against me by my military superiors to whom alone I am responsible.

On the contrary, since reading the letters, my own immediate commander, under whose instructions I acted, has voluntarily informed me that my actions, on the

days referred to, were in strict conformity with his orders.

I am, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant  
R. H. Anderson  
Major General

To explain how I discovered so long afterwards that the 8th was separated during the charge on this line the 2nd day of July, by about 200 yards from the remainder of the brigade. In 1890 (Brigadier) General W. H. Forney and Colonel (John Henry) Caldwell, formerly of our Brigade and in the battle, and I were with Colonel (John B.) Bachelder, chief of the battle commission, on the field at Gettysburg to aid him in fixing accurately our positions. Bachelder, having carried us to the rock fence where we had the fight on the morning of the 2nd, asked me to describe the course taken from that point by the 8th. Bachelder had been studying the field for years and already had a fair idea of our part in the battle. As I described to him the route taken by the 8th, as above narrated, he listened attentively until I spoke of having turned to the left to cross the lane made by the zig-zag fences. There he interrupted me and said that I was mistaken and that there was no such lane where he understood the 8th to have gone. I reasserted positively, and persisted in the assertion, although Bachelder's guide, who was a native of Gettysburg, sustained his statement. Bachelder insisting that there must be some mistake, went off with General\* (David Wyatt) Aiken of South Carolina, to locate his position, and sent the guide to go with me while I should point out my course. As we crossed the Emmitsburg pike the guide was surprised at my telling him the 8th had passed certain buildings on its left, instead of its right. He said he thought we had passed on the other side, as it now appears the remainder of the Brigade did. Going on with the guide over the field I had told Bachelder we passed through, we finally found to our left the identical lane with zig-zag fence still bounding it, and I said to the guide:

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\*Editor's Note: Aiken was a Colonel during the Civil War.



"Here's the lane. Why did you tell me there was no such lane here?"

He replied:

"I knew all the time this lane was here, but your Brigade was on the other side of it, and I thought you were too. If you had been with the Brigade, you could not have found any such lane by turning to the left."

This incident convinced Colonel Bachelder and me beyond a doubt that the 8th was separated some 200 yards from the remainder of the Brigade until we came together finally when the 8th had crossed the lane and charged down on the artillery in the ravine near the Trostle house.

The past is curiously linked with the present. I was visiting the battle field of Gettysburg the second time. Bachelder was dead, and had been succeeded as President of the Gettysburg Commission by Colonel John P. Nicholson, a former Union soldier. With him, too, I talked over the part the 8th Alabama had taken in the fight. When describing, as above narrated, the movement by which the regiment when attacked on the flank came forward into line under fire of the enemy, Colonel Nicholson stopped me and said:

"Now I know whom you were fighting, because the officer in command of that regiment told me of this movement of yours and said it was the only time he had ever seen it performed under fire; and I replied to him that I had never heard of its being performed at any other time during the war."

I then said that this was very complimentary, and asked (Colonel Nicholson) to make me that statement in writing. His reply was that he would see that officer and get him to write me about it himself, which would be better.

I did not hear from Colonel Nicholson or from this officer for some time, and on May 16, 1902, in order that I might get this evidence in black and white, I wrote to Colonel Nicholson, recalling our previous conversation on the subject, reciting the facts again, and then added:

When I was at Gettysburg last I went over the matter with you and you said, after I had described the movement of changing front forward under fire, that it was a New Jersey regiment with which I had become engaged; that you had heard the commanding officer of that regiment speak of that movement as the only similar movement under fire he had ever witnessed; and you also stated to me that you had never known of its being performed at any other time. I asked you to write me to that effect, and you agreed that you would do so. Sometime afterwards I received a letter from you, together with a map of the battle field, upon which you asked me to mark out the route of my regiment on that day, and in reply you were to write me as above indicated. Unfortunately, I have lost that map and have neglected so far to comply with your request. Will you be good enough to write me in relation thereto, and very much oblige me.

May 26, 1902

Hon. H. A. Herbert,

My Dear Colonel — It will always remain to me a matter of regret that I was not aware of your contemplated visit, but I left for Washington the night before to be present at the reinterment of my old commander, General Rosecrans.

General Sewell, when I expressed to him your desire to have a statement of the movement of your regiment, promised that he would write the details to you, as he saw it whilst commanding the 5th New Jersey. From time to time I reminded him of your wishes and I inferred that he had done so. It is too bad that he did not do so after his many promises. I will search further.

Yours truly,  
John P. Nicholson

General (William J.) Sewell\* had died without writing me.

Referring to the movement of the 8th on this day, when it changed front forward on tenth company with such precision in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy, it will be remembered that Captain Mordecai of Co. H., had complained to the commanding officer when we were at Banks' Ford, about what he called "so much unnecessary drilling." On the night of the 2nd, after the battle of that day was over, Mordecai said to me:

"Colonel, I want to beg pardon. I will never complain again about your drilling the regiment. If we had not been splendidly drilled, we would have been whipped this morning like hell, before we ever got into line!"

Gettysburg, July 3, 1863

The following is an account of the 8th in this battle, as taken from the "Short History" written in camp at Orange, C. H.

On this day our Brigade was formed in rear of Alexander's Artillery and remained there during the most terrific cannonnading that has ever shaken this continent.

One hundred and twenty pieces of artillery on our side, replied to by about an equal number from the enemy, pealed their thunder upon the air for half an hour, when our artillery fire ceased. (Major General George Edward) Pickett's Division charged and was repulsed. Wilcox's Brigade, much reduced by yesterday's battle and Perry's, small before but now reduced to a handful, were ordered forward.

We were altogether not 1,500 men. What we could have been expected to effect has always remained a mystery. The enemy in our front must have been

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\*Editor's Note: Sewell was a Colonel at the Battle of Gettysburg.

20,000 strong, their line was almost impregnable by nature and at least 50 pieces of artillery could be brought to bear upon us.

Our artillery was silent for want of ammunition. At a glance of the eye from the brow of the hill, where we formed, every private at once saw the madness of the attempt, but never was their courageous devotion to duty more nobly illustrated than by their calm and quiet obedience to orders on this day.

We moved forward under the concentrated fire of all the enemies' batteries, which not being otherwise employed, devoted their attention to us.

Shells bursting in the ranks, made great gaps in the regiment. These at the command "guide center" were closed up as if on drill and we continued forward. Having reached a ravine about 500 yards to the front, a force of the enemy was observed bearing down on our left flank. We halted for a moment; it became evident that nothing could save us but retreat. The order was therefore given and we fell back to our former position in support of the artillery. The enemy not advancing, there was no further fighting during the day.

The loss of the regiment at Gettysburg was 262 killed, wounded and missing. This loss is considerably greater than appears in the official records but the figures here given are from rolls of the regiment and I believe are correct. Of 26 officers, 17 were killed and wounded. Among the killed were Captain (C. P. B.) Branagan, Co. I., Lieutenant B. J. Fuller, Co. K., and Lieutenant George Schwartz, Co. G, all gallant officers. Captain L. A. Livingston, Co. F., a brave and faithful officer, and Lieutenant (Robert) R. Scott, heretofore mentioned for gallantry, afterwards died of wounds received here.

The color sergeant L. P. Ragsdale, was conspicuous for the coolness with which he obeyed orders in the thickest of the fight. Privates A. Rothschild, Co. G., James Reynolds and S. H. White, Co. K., Sergeant L. P. Bulger, Co. B., were conspicuous for bravery.

In his report O. R. Vol. XXVI, Series 1, Part 2, page 620, General Wilcox says:

The regimental commanders were active and zealous in commanding and directing their men. Lieutenant Colonel Herbert of the 8th, Lieutenant Colonel Shelly of the 10th, Lieutenant Colonel (George P.) Tayloe of the 11th and Captain King are all deserving of especial praise.

#### Interval Between Pickett's Charge and Advance of Wilcox's and Perry's Brigade

It will be noted that in this account, written in camp seven or eight months after the battle of Gettysburg, I wrote, speaking of this charge: "What we could have been expected to effect has always remained a mystery." This expression, like every other sentence in the account, had the approval of all the officers who were present when it was written. Pickett's charge had already been practically repulsed when we were ordered forward, and it never occurred to any officer of the 8th, nor when this account was written January, 1864, had it been even suggested to any of us, that we had been expected to support Pickett's charge. On the contrary, our speculation was that we had simply been ordered forward on the right of where Pickett had charged and after his repulse as a forlorn hope to prevent the enemy from making a counter charge.

The writer was greatly surprised three years since, in conversation with General E. P. Alexander, Longstreet's chief of artillery, to learn from him that it had been the intention of General Lee that Wilcox should go forward with Pickett, but that somehow or another the orders had miscarried. And this is an important point in the general history of the battle.

I now quote from General Wilcox's report, O. R., Series 1, Vol. XXVII, Part II, capitalizing the words in that report which bear upon the account above as to the interval between Pickett's charge and ours:

Pickett's Division now advanced, and other brigades on his left. As soon as these troops rose to advance, the



hostile artillery opened upon them. These brave men (Pickett's) nevertheless moved on, as far as I saw them, without wavering. The enemy's artillery opposed them on both flanks and directly in front. Every variety of artillery missiles were thrown into their ranks.

The advance had not been made more than TWENTY OR THIRTY MINUTES BEFORE THREE STAFF OFFICERS IN QUICK SUCCESSION (ONE FROM THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING DIVISION) gave me orders to advance to the support of Pickett's Division. My brigade, about 1,200 in number, then moved forward in the following order from right to left: Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Eighth, and Fourteenth Alabama Regiments. As they advanced, they changed directions slightly to the left, so as to cover in part the ground over which Pickett's division had moved. As they came in view on the turnpike, all the enemy's terrible artillery that could bear on them was concentrated upon them from both flanks and directly in front, and more than on the evening previous. NOT A MAN OF THE DIVISION THAT I WAS ORDERED TO SUPPORT COULD I SEE; but as my orders were to go to their support, on my men went down the slope until they came near the hill upon which were the enemy's batteries and entrenchments.

Here they were exposed to a close and terrible fire of artillery. Two lines of the enemy's infantry were seen moving by the flank toward the rear of my left. I ordered my men to hold their ground until I could get artillery to fire upon them. I then rode back rapidly to our artillery, but could find none near that had ammunition. After some little delay, not getting any artillery to fire upon the enemy's infantry that were on my left flank, and knowing that my small force could do nothing save to make a useless sacrifice of themselves, I ordered them back. The enemy did not pursue. My men, as on the day before, had to retire under a heavy artillery fire. My line was reformed on the ground it occupied before it advanced.

General Alexander in his "Memoirs" recently published, after describing Pickett's repulse says (*italics mine*):

After about twenty minutes *during which the firing had about ceased*, to my surprise there came forward from the rear Wilcox's fine Alabama brigade, which had been with us at Chancellorsville, and, just sixty days before, had won the affair at Salem Church. It had been sent to reinforce Pickett but *was not in the column*. Now when all was over the single brigade was moving forward alone. They were about 1,200 strong, and on their left were about 250, the remnant of Perry's Florida brigade. It was both absurd and tragic.

The enemy did not attempt to attack us after repulsing Pickett's assault; and the assault of our little handful of men, subsequently made. When we fell back we resumed our former position in line on the brow of that ridge where we had lain when the battle of that day began. Soon General Lee, on Traveller and accompanied by an aide, rode slowly along our front, and the majestic mien of horse and rider, both calm as a May morning, would have tended to reassure us, if reassurance had been necessary. We had been repulsed and as it afterwards turned out, defeated, but we were not demoralized. Every man of us felt that if the enemy should attack us in our position his repulse would be as disastrous as ours had been.

All that day our army remained in line, and that night, it is now said, in a council of war among the generals of the Union army the question was seriously discussed, whether they should not retreat. They did not retreat, nor did we the next day until night fall came.

On the 4th day of July both armies laid a line of battle like two wounded tigers, tired of the fray, prone on the ground, panting and glaring at each other with blood-shot eyes. Before night fall on that day Lee's wagon trains began the retreat, and at night the army took up the march. Meade followed warily, evidently not intent upon a general engagement, but rather as if he would "build a bridge of gold for his enemy" to pass over the Potomac on. The river was in angry mood,

swollen high with recent rains. It was difficult now, if not impossible, for Lee to cross.

He drew up in line of battle near Hagerstown, Maryland, and Meade did not attack. He appeared in our front and there was some slight skirmishing in which the 8th stationed near St. James' College, lost one man, wounded. After two or three days the Potomac having fallen, Lee crossed over the river without molestation except an attack on our rear-guard near the bridge; and here the gallant (Brigadier) General (Johnston) Pettigrew lost his life. I knew him well. We had been mess mates in Prison at Fort Delaware, and no knightlier gentleman than he ever drew sword in defense of his native land. Lee once over the river the campaign was ended. The enemy kept themselves at a respectful distance, and General Lee rested and recruited as best he could.

Meade was afterwards removed, the specific charge against him being that he did not attack and crush Lee before the latter could cross the Potomac; and Meade was thus the fifth officer who had been displaced from command of the army of the Potomac by Mr. Lincoln for his failure to crush General Lee.

In the opinion of Lee's army then, and in my opinion now, General Meade was wiser than Mr. Lincoln. The General knew better than his President could know the temper and mettle of the two armies. Lee's army did not then look upon Gettysburg as a defeat — but only as a repulse. Our reasoning was that the enemy's position had simply been impregnable, and even while we were retreating we indulged in the boast that they dared not attack us in the open field of fair fight. Not during the civil war, nor indeed until in a cooler survey of the whole field of operations after Appomattox, did Lee's veterans ever admit to themselves that Gettysburg — now called by northern writers the "high tide of the Rebellion" — was a defeat for our armies. Such indeed it now proves to have been. We were repulsed and we retreated, but if Meade had attacked us at St. James' College, near Hagerstown, the feeling in our army was that the victory this time would be ours again. It is now sometimes contended that after Gettysburg Lee did not have ammunition for another great battle. This seems plausible, but if reserve ammunition was scarce we, the rank and file, did not know it.

I have studied the battle of Gettysburg with considerable care, and it may not be amiss to record here briefly some opinions which, however, I have not time to fortify by reasons.

First. If the Confederate forces at hand had been promptly thrown forward in the afternoon of July 1st we would have captured the heights easily. Our Division (Anderson's) was close enough to be available.

Secondly. If in the battle of the second of July the two reserve Brigades of General Anderson's Division had been sent in to our help as requested by General Wilcox, we should have gone through the enemy's left center.

Third. If on the second of July the assault had been made on our right three or four hours earlier, as contemplated by General Lee, we would have won a great victory.

## CHAPTER XIII

## Gettysburg to Winter Quarters, Orange C.H.

I have recorded the fact that Lee's army never during the war (the rank and file of it) admitted that we had been whipped at Gettysburg. Strategically, as I have stated, we were defeated, because the battle ended our campaign into Pennsylvania; but the student of history will understand my most positive assertion, that Lee's army considered Gettysburg as a drawn battle, when he takes into account the following facts which we had in mind.

At no time for the next ten months, from the 3rd of July, 1863, until the 3rd of May, 1864, did the Army of the Potomac dare to attack General Lee; and this although Lee was at all times accessible, always present between the Federals and Richmond. The outposts of the two armies were never out of touch, and early in the autumn of 1863 Lee quietly took position at Orange C. H. behind the Rapidan river. Meade's army now appearing in our front, Lee took the offensive by crossing the river and offering battle on the plains of Culpepper. Meade retreated; Lee pushed on and at Bristoe Station on October 14th a portion of the Federal rear-guard, successfully concealed behind a railroad embankment, disastrously repulsed one of our Brigades that was in hot pursuit and had been led to believe that a railroad embankment which it was rushing upon unwarily was unoccupied. Meade got his army away without a fight and this little affair added some eclat to his escape; and it was an escape from battle. Meade refused this battle when he, of course, knew that Lee had a few weeks before sent away Longstreet with 9 brigades and 26 pieces of artillery to help (General Braxton) Bragg in the Chickamauga campaign, and these troops did not return.

The 8th was not in the affair at Bristoe, except that we were heavily shelled at a distance, and lost one man killed and seven wounded. Strange to say, the man killed had his skin nowhere broken — a shell had bent his musket partly around his body; his wound was internal.

In the latter part of November Meade seemed to have made up his mind to again try conclusions with Lee, and so crossed



his army over the river some distance below Orange C. H., and to our right. Lee promptly changed front to meet him, and there was some skirmishing, during which at Mine Run on the 30th of November our regiment had one man wounded. Meade being slow to attack, General Lee moved on him, but the Federal army got back to its own side of the river without a battle.

Again in February when Meade was demonstrating in the direction of Madison C.H., we marched down there in the rain and sleet over almost impassable roads, but Meade again retired before us.

The army of Northern Virginia under Lee remained in quarters near Orange C. H., during October, December, January, March, and April, the enemy on three distinct occasions within three months, refusing battle when offered. Thus as before stated, although as we now see, Gettysburg was a defeat for our army, yet the rank and file of the Confederates had reasons for their refusal during the war to consider that engagement as anything else than a drawn battle, in which both armies occupied their original position on the 4th of July, the day after the fight ended. Our claim was that the shock we had given Meade's army on the impregnable heights of Gettysburg, had so paralyzed it that it dared not assault us on the next day, declined to attack us when we lay for three days near Hagerstown, with the Potomac impassable behind us, declined battle when Lee offered it on the plains of Culpepper in the middle of October, refused to fight when Lee moved against it after it had crossed the Rapidan in the latter part of November, declined battle again at Madison C. H., and allowed us to remain in camp at Orange C. H., absolutely undisturbed during the whole winter of 1863-4.

What our enemy thought, during this period, of General Lee is well illustrated by a conversation the writer had (perhaps in January) with an Irish Lieutenant of a New York regiment, whom he had met out between the picket lines when negotiating to pass a lady through the lines on her way North.

"Well," said the Lieutenant, "we are on our way to Richmond again."

"Yes," was the reply, "but you'll never get there."

"Oh, yes, we will," came the answer. "We'll get there after while; and if you will swap Generals with us, we will get there in three weeks."

It is needless to say that the proposition for an exchange was politely declined. As we parted we took a drink of the gallant young Irishman's good whiskey, to the toast he offered "May the best man win." The bigger man won. Both men were plucky.

#### Orange C. H., Winter 1863-4

There was a sound of revelry by night  
And Belgium's capital had gathered then

Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright  
The lamp shone o'er fair women and brave men.

The ball at Brussels on the night before the battle of Waterloo, pictured in Byron's celebrated verses, had its counterpart in the festivities that took place in and near Orange C. H., during the three winter months of 1863-4, and continued without interruption down to the very moment when in the early days of May, Lee's forces broke camp, and marched a few miles away down to the dreadful battlefield of the Wilderness. Never at any time since we had been cheered in 1861 on our way to Richmond had our army, at least that part of it to which the 8th Alabama belonged, seen so much of lovely woman as during this winter. For months, and even years, in camp and on the march we had dreamed of ruddy cheeks, of soft voices and of bright eyes like those that now beamed a welcome to us; and here they were, everywhere for miles around Orange C. H., the Willises, the Caves, the Bulls, the Jones, the Pairo, the Taliaferros, and others. Never were more charming women than these, some of them refugees from Baltimore and elsewhere, but most of them Virginia girls; and never did even such women have more enthusiastic admirers. Our officers had music at their command, the girls could furnish spacious mansions and night after night did we "chase the glowing hours with flying feet." It may seem strange to a civilian that there should

have been so much gaiety, when danger was so imminent. We knew the situation. A list of casualties up to that time among the officers of the 8th Alabama, made up in camp at Orange C. H., showed that the complement of fighting officers in the regiment (4 to a company, an adjutant, and three field officers) being only together 44, the casualties among our officers had been 47, viz. 19 killed, 27 wounded and one dead of disease. We knew too that the blockade was shutting us in, that with us recruiting was practically at an end, that the North was increasing its vastly superior armies from both natives and foreigners, and that we alone must stand between these armies and the capital of the Confederacy. And yet, sensible as we were of the dangers that confronted us, the days flew by, with many of us at least, as merrily as any we can count in all the checkered calendar of the past. Possibly a dance in those days was all the merrier because of the feeling that it might be the last — the dance of death. It was only a few days before the Wilderness battle began when grim old Jubal Early, looking on with an elderly lady friend while a lot of young officers were gliding gaily over the floor with their happy partners, said to her:

“Madam, if you have any message to send to the next world, you may give it to one of these young men, and he’ll deliver it in a few weeks.”

Concurrently with these gayeties, a deep, wide-spread religious movement was going on in the Regiment and throughout the Brigade. Men who had devoted themselves to their country’s cause were profoundly impressed with a sense of their duties to God. Protracted meetings were held, fervent appeals were made, by the eloquent Chaplain of the 10th Alabama and other preachers. New members were added to the churches and the zeal of professing Christians were quickened and intensified. The members of the Irish Company “I” were mostly Catholics. They took no part in the revivals but always earnestly welcomed the frequent visits of the Priest, who was Chaplain of a Louisiana Regiment and the effect of the prolonged stays of this excellent man was always noticeable. Indeed the gayeties of which account has been given were by no means inconsistent with the deep religious feeling that pervaded all ranks. Profanity and ribald speech were almost wholly un-

known. Lee's army at Orange C. H., was not fanatical like Cromwell's, but it was a body of enlightened Christians led by a General who as a Christian has had no superior in the world's history.

The 8th Alabama was hutted in a wood about one and a half miles from Orange C. H., near the house of old Captain Cave, who had two lovely daughters. The writer was to ride as the knight of one of Captain Cave's daughters, Miss Nina, at a tournament which was to take place in (General Ambrose Powell) Hill's Corps (ours) on the 1st of May. It turned out that I was not to attend the tourney, because the 8th on the day before was sent to the front to strengthen our outposts; but Miss Nina had already, in compliment to her knight, presented to the regiment a tassel and two beautiful pennants for its flag. On the pennants, one red, and the other white, were printed the names of the principal battles in which the regiment had been engaged. The history of these pennants I digress here to tell of, as it shows how curiously incidents of the long-ago often confront us in the present. In 1896, the writer was spending a few days at the Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va., and John A. Browne, a former member of Co. "D" 8th Alabama, who had married a Virginia girl, and was now a resident of Suffolk, Va., where he had risen to prominence, came over to see him. Browne had with him the identical tassel and pennants Miss Cave had given me at Orange C. H. These pennants had fallen into his hands, when the men of the regiment tore up the flag at Appomatox rather than surrender it as will be hereafter related. When I called Browne's attention to the fact that these pennants had been given to me by Miss Cave he left it for me to decide whether they belong to him or to me. I felt bound to decide in his favor on the ground that he had saved them and had so long had them in possession. He thanked me heartily and promised to will them to me or mine at his death. Browne, brave fellow, has since died and his widow has since sent me the tassel and pennants which I prize beyond expression.

In giving the list of officers who had been killed and wounded my account written at Orange, C. H., says:

In the above list of wounded (27 officers) those who

were wounded while enlisted men and have since been promoted are not counted.

The list also included "Resigned and transferred to other commands by promotion, 27." The account also said, showing the remarkable mutations, "Only eight company officers remain on the rolls who were such at the beginning."

There never was in the regiment, from first to last, any lack of material for good officers. Of course there were in the command, as there always must be in such a body, some cowards. One officer, whose name must be consigned to the oblivion he made for himself, had been cashiered for cowardice. This fellow had been noted at home as a bully, a desperado who killed two men. Before his doughty sword it was expected that hecatombs of "hated Yankees" were to fall; but from him the Yankees were quite safe. Per contra, the "dandies" of the regiment, as they were called in that day, the "dudes" of this, were never known to run away in battle. They were too proud.

It will be remembered that we had enlisted in May and June, 1861, for "three years, or the war." The three years were soon to expire, and my account of what now occurred, written at Orange C. H., is as follows:

On the 29th of January the regiment reenlisted unconditionally for the war. The reenlistment was conducted entirely by non-commissioned officers and privates. During the month of January, rations had been scantier than at any previous period. The then usual ration of bacon,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a pound, was frequently cut down to 2 ounces and often no meat at all was issued. A full ration of bacon was  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a pound. On the day of reenlistment the men had not a mouthful of meat.

When the resolutions for reenlistment had been prepared and received general assent they were read at an evening dress parade, and the announcement was made that the color bearer would step three paces to the front, and that all who intended to reenlist would as their names were called, align themselves on the colors. Every man except one, who was quite old, stepped up to the color line. As one of the members of Co. I



came forward, some one said, "You, too, Regan?" "Yes," was the reply. "Do you think I ate grape shot at Sharpsburg for nothing?"

A few days later General Lee issued this order: (Series I, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 144-5).

General Order: Headquarters Army of Northern  
Virginia, No. 14  
February 3, 1864

The commanding general announces with gratification the reenlistment of the regiments of this army for the war, and the reiteration of the war regiments of their determination to continue in arms until independence is achieved. This action gives new cause for the gratitude and admiration of their countrymen. It is hoped that this patriotic movement, commenced in the Army of Tennessee, will be followed by every brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia and extend from army to army until the soldiers of the South stand in one embattled host determined never to yield.

The troops which initiated this movement, so honorable to themselves and so pleasing to the country, are Hart's (South Carolina) battery, (Colonel Cullen A.) Battle's (Alabama) brigade, (Brigadier General George C.) Dole's (Georgia) brigade, (Brigadier General S. Dodson) Ramseur's (North Carolina) brigade, *the 11th and 8th Alabama Regiments*, and the 47th Regiment North Carolina troops.

Soldiers, imitate this noble example and evidence to the world that you never can be conquered. The blessing of God upon your undaunted courage will bestow peace and independence to a grateful people.

R. E. Lee, General.

## CHAPTER XIV

## The Wilderness to Petersburg

On the 5th of May, 1864, at 2 o'clock p.m., we broke camp and leaving Orange, C. H., and all its joyous memories behind us, took the plank road in the direction of the Wilderness. At 8 p.m., we halted at Vediersville, a few miles from where the first day's battle had been progressing the day before.

General (Ulysses S.) Grant, the hero of Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, had been placed in command of all the armies of the Union and had taken personal charge of the Army of the Potomac. This army he had reenforced at will from other armies, and by new recruits from many States, until in his opinion and that of the administration at Washington his forces were amply sufficient easily to drive Lee's relatively small army out of the way and march straight to Richmond.

Grant's superiority in artillery was even greater than in the number of his troops, and he could count on receiving, and did get afterwards during the campaign that was now beginning, additional re-enforcements in great numbers.

As soon as Grant had crossed the river Lee on the 5th of May had attacked him in the Wilderness, where the woods and undergrowth were so thick that artillery could not be used; and so it was on the 5th, as again on the 6th, an infantry battle. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th our Brigade took up line of march along the plank road for the battlefield, soon diverging into the woods on the left, where just as we were about to cross a little morass there was a halt, and all the field officers of the Brigade dismounted, sending their mounts to the rear and marching forward on foot, until at a point in the woods a few rods to our left of the plank road we halted again and formed in line of battle, the men lying down to receive the expected attack, our skirmishers having been thrown well out to the front. General Wilcox had recently been promoted to Major General, and was not allowed to carry his old Brigade with him into his new division, a privilege for which he had most earnestly begged. Brigadier General Abner

Perrin, had been assigned to command of our Brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Herbert was in command of the regiment. Colonel Royston had been absent since he was wounded at Salem Church, May 3, 1863. Major Emrich was absent, sick.

In the early morning, say about 7 o'clock, a brisk firing on our skirmish line indicated that the enemy were advancing, and soon our skirmishers began to come in, the enemy's heavy line of skirmishers following them closely. The woods were so thick that one could not be seen, even in the most open places, more than seventy-five or eighty yards. Colonel Herbert had been talking to his men, warning them that no man was to fire until the order was given. He had just quoted the celebrated language of General (Israel) Putnam—"We must not open on them until we can see the whites of their eyes," when he was severely wounded by a sharpshooter. Still the men, obeying orders, did not fire. Immediately Captain Nall, the next in rank, assumed command, taking the same position Colonel Herbert had occupied. In a moment he too was severely wounded; and still the men did not fire. Then Captain H. C. Lea took command. The main line of the enemy was now close by, coming up in fine style, when our men opened fire. The enemy were at once staggered, and after a volley or two began to retreat, the Brigade following them with a murderous fire. In the charge Captain Lea was wounded and then the command fell upon Captain Mordecai. We drove the enemy back with great slaughter probably a half mile or more. The gallant (Brigadier) General (James S.) Wadsworth, one of the most efficient and popular officers in Grant's army, was found wounded in front of the 8th. We sent him to the Field Hospital in our rear, to be cared for; but his wound was mortal and he died the next day.

The regiment was also slightly engaged the next day. Our loss in the two days' fighting—which was every slight, however, on the 7th—was forty-six killed, wounded and missing, the only officers wounded being the three above mentioned who were successively in command.

The carnage of the two days' fight at the Wilderness was dreadful, though larger on the side of the Federal troops than

on the Confederates. Alexander's estimate of numbers and losses is: Federals 101,895, losses 18,366. Confederates 61,025, killed and wounded 7,750, missing unknown. General Grant now rapidly swung his army off by the left flank in the direction of Spotsylvania C. H.

The author finds in the official records of the war no report from General Perrin of the part our Brigade took in this fight. Special reports from the commanding officers of the Brigade are from this time forward indeed almost entirely wanting, resulting from the fact that the fighting henceforward, even down to Appomatox, was so continuous and the operations so absorbing that our Brigade, and indeed Division commanders, seemed to have had little time within which to make and send in special accounts of battles. The gallant General Perrin, who commanded us at the Wilderness, was killed five days afterwards leading our attack at Spotsylvania, and this accounts for the lack of any report of the part taken by our Brigade in either of these battles.

It may be said here also that while Captain Fagan's diary is specific as to the important dates of battles and losses, as are also the historical memoranda made out on the 1st day of January, 1865, by Lieutenant Colonel Emrich, the writer thereafter absent on account of his wounds is obliged for want of specific data to forego any attempt to describe particularly the part taken by the 8th Alabama in many of the battles in which it was subsequently engaged.

The regiment was slightly engaged on May 8th at Bradshaw's Farm, and on the 9th reached Spotsylvania C. H., where occurred one of the bloodiest contests of the whole war, much of which centered around what is known in history as the celebrated "bloody angle," where the Confederate General (Edward) Johnson was captured by the enemy, with 1,200 prisoners. Our Division, R. H. Anderson's, assisted in the final repulse of the enemy, the 8th Alabama losing in killed and wounded twenty-six, including among the latter the brave Captain John McGrath. Besides losing here, as has been said, Brigadier General Perrin, Captain Walter Winn, the gallant Adjutant General of the Brigade, was wounded.

After General Grant's second bloody repulse which occurred at this point he again swung his army off by the left flank, and at about this time gladdened the hearts at Washington by his celebrated saying, that he was going to "fight it out on this line, if it took all the summer." Grant had now come to see that it was no easy task, indeed that it was well nigh impossible, to crush Lee and his veterans even with his superior numbers by direct attack. But Lee's army would not be able, Grant reckoned (and correctly too) to withstand heavy and continuous losses. Of recruits Lee could get few, or none. The resources of the Union army were practically unlimited. Attrition would finally accomplish results. Grant could afford to give two, or even three, men for one, and ultimately the power of the Army of Northern Virginia to continue the struggle would come to an end.

The regiment remained at Spotsylvania C. H., until the 21st of May. On May 24th at Hanover Junction the 8th and 11th Alabama made quite a successful movement. Marching by the flank through an interval in the enemy's lines, they swept down the line for a distance, and captured fifty-five prisoners, with a loss of 8 killed and wounded.

On June 1st the regiment fought at Totopotomoy Creek, again losing 8 killed and wounded. From this place it marched to the battlefield of Cold Harbor.

### Cold Harbor

There Grant had made up his mind to make another such direct attack upon Lee as he had ventured at Spotsylvania, and the 8th Alabama took part in that memorable contest. The losses incurred in the brave but unsuccessful assaults made by the Federal troops were so appalling that for a short time thereafter, as historians now record, the dismay at Washington and throughout the North was such as to cause the question to be seriously mooted by some eminent statesmen, whether or not terms of peace should be offered to the Confederacy.

The loss of the 8th Alabama was fifteen killed and wounded. Up to and including the battle of Cold Harbor on



the 3rd of June, thirty days after Grant had crossed the Rapidan, the losses of the Union army, in killed, wounded and prisoners were 54,949, almost equal to the whole number Lee had under his command when this campaign began at the Wilderness.

After the repulse at Cold Harbor Grant again swung his army off by the left flank, and on June 13th the 8th was again engaged at White Oaks Swamp, losing two only.

## CHAPTER XV

## Petersburg — The Crater

On June 18th Grant having reached his gun boats on the James River, and having crossed that stream to assault Petersburg, our Brigade crossed the James at Chaffin's Bluff, and reached Petersburg at 5 p.m., where the regiment took position in line near Battery No. 30.

All the world now knows authoritatively, from the reports of General Lee as well as by common tradition, how our troops suffered during the campaign from the Wilderness to Appomattox for want of clothing, shoes and food. The lack of full rations had become so common that in the diary of Captain Fagan, upon which the writer is now largely relying for accurate information as to the 8th Alabama at Petersburg, the food question is for months scarcely ever mentioned. The gallant Captain took it as a matter of course that the boys must be content with whatsoever the poor Confederacy could afford them. But it is refreshing to read the following entry by him, on Thursday, July 21:

Daniel returned, and we have a vegetable dinner, for the first time this year. We had cabbage, squash, Irish potatoes, beets, and tomatoes, with plenty of vinegar.

Just think of the happy fellow, how he enjoyed that dinner "with plenty of vinegar!"

## Attack on the Enemy's Left Flank, June 22, 1864

The following description of this battle is taken from Captain Fagan's diary, supplemented by a letter to him from J. M. Richardson, who, Captain Fagan says, has a very retentive memory and was one of the best soldiers of his old Company, K.

Ever since Grant's repulse at the Wilderness he had been moving from time to time to get upon Lee's right flank, Lee always confronting him wherever he formed his line. Thus maneuvering the two armies had gradually swung around an arc that stretched from the Rapidan to the front of Peters-

burg; and now on the 22nd of June General Grant suddenly found that Lee was on the offensive. The Divisions of Anderson, Wilcox and (Major General) Bushrod R. Johnson, with Mahone's had been ordered to march into a gap left between the 2nd and 6th Corps stretched towards the Weldon Railroad. The fighting seems largely to have been done by the Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia Brigades of Mahone's Division, as it was the troops of these Brigades that captured all the flags taken from the enemy. The Alabama Brigade was on the left in the attack, and the 8th Alabama was on the left of our Brigade. The Alabamians marched through the woods and the 8th was halted and laid down in front of the enemy's breastworks, where it was subjected to a terrific fire. Three color corporals, one named George Harris of Company K, and the names of the other two not remembered, were shot down.

In the meantime, the other four regiments of the Alabamians, together with the Georgians and Virginians, moved on the extreme left flank of Grant's army and then all advanced together. The enemy fled in great confusion, losing 1,600 prisoners and ten flags. Of these the 11th Alabama captured the colors of the 106th Pennsylvanians and the 42nd New York (Tammany Regiment). The colors of the 19th Massachusetts were captured by the 2nd Georgia Battalion; of the 15th Massachusetts by the 3rd Georgia; of the 7th New Jersey by the 6th Virginia; of the 5th Michigan by the 41st Virginia; while the 61st Virginia captured one United States flag, regiment not known.

As soon as we had occupied the works of the enemy, our men expecting an attack provided themselves each with two guns of those captured from the enemy, and loaded them, every man of the 8th (and it is probably true of the other regiments) had not only his own, but two loaded guns besides. Soon the enemy were reenforced and made a gallant attack to recapture their works, but they were disastrously repulsed.

That night our troops returned to their stations with the spoils. The loss of the 8th in this battle was twenty-seven killed, wounded, and missing.

On the next day, June 23rd, the regiment was again engaged at Gurley's Farm, where it lost one killed and two

wounded. On that night it returned to its original position at Battery No. 30, near Petersburg.

On the 29th of June our Brigade with the Florida, now (Brigadier General Joseph) Finegan's Brigade, and with two pieces of artillery, and (Major General) Fitz(hugh) Lee's Cavalry, intercepted the enemy's raiders at Stony Creek Depot sometimes called Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, capturing 198 men, seven officers, twenty-three ambulances, fifty-three wagons and fourteen pieces of artillery. The loss of the regiment here was five killed, wounded and missing.

On the night of the 29th we returned to our original position in front of Petersburg.

Our former Major-General, R. H. Anderson, had now been made Lieutenant General, and our Division was now Mahone's, and our Brigade (now John C. C. Sanders) was for some time to come generally stationed near Battery No. 30, in front of Petersburg. The Division had much relied on intercept raids in the Petersburg campaign, much hard marching and hard fighting to do, in the heat and dust of the summer, as well as in sleet and rain and mud during the long winter through which the Petersburg campaign extended. Captain Fagan records that the Brigade moved out thirteen times during the siege, to intercept raids or resist attacks.

The old Brigade never did better service than on July 30, 1864, and no combat in all the history of the army of Northern Virginia is more creditable to the troops engaged than was

### The Battle of the Crater

According to all military precedents it would seem that when General Grant, with the forces at his command, had succeeded so unexpectedly in breaching our long thin line at the Crater, he ought to have been able to pierce and destroy Lee's army, but he failed; and the writer fortunately is in possession of three very able and picturesque descriptions of that battle, written independently of each other. One is by Captain William L. Fagan, of the 8th Alabama, published in the Philadelphia Time of July 6, 1882. Another is by Captain John C.

Featherston, of the 9th Alabama, written in 1905, and the third is by Captain William B. Young, Staff Officer in the battle of General Sanders, commanding the Brigade.

The importance of this battle is such as to justify the publication here of all the articles. These three accounts are as follows, and the careful reader will find in the slight discrepancies between these writers the strongest possible evidence of the truthfulness of the several witnesses.

**The Peterburg Crater. A Participant's Description of the Fierce Struggle for the Recapture of the Salient.**

by W. L. Fagan (Formerly Captain Co. K.  
8th Alabama Regiment)

The morning of July 30, 1864, dawned sultry, and by 9 a.m., the heat was oppressive. At 12 m., the thermometer was at ninety-eight degrees. About 7 a.m., General Lee, accompanied by a single courier, rode rapidly to General Mahone's headquarters, situated at Dr. Branch's house. After a hurried consultation Generals Lee and Mahone rode towards our lines. I do not think General Mahone knew of the explosion until he was informed by General Lee. Mahone, at that time, commanded General R. H. Anderson's Division, composed of Wright's Georgia, Mahone's Virginia, Wilcox's Alabama, (Brigadier General Nathaniel H.) Harris' Mississippi and Finegan's Florida Brigades. This division occupied the works to the right of (Major General Robert F.) Hoke's Division, extending its right to a point in front of Branch's house. The Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina Regiments, a part of (Brigadier General Stephen) Elliott's Brigade, Hoke's Division and four guns of (Major William J.) Pegram's Battery, occupied a salient or angle of our line. This salient was higher than the enemy's line in its immediate front. The Federals, beginning within their lines, had excavated a tunnel under this salient. Placing within it several tons of powder they had waited until 3 a.m., when an attempt was made to fire the immense mass. The Confederates were sleeping within their works, unconscious of danger. The New York Herald of August 2, 1864, contained the following:



The mine was to have been exploded at 3 a.m., and batteries to open along the entire line at the same hour. The Ninth Corps, supported by the Eighth and Tenth Corps, and (Brigadier General Romeyn) Ayres' Division of the Fifth Corps, and three divisions of the Second Corps, were to charge immediately after the explosion. The fire having gone out twice, the explosion was delayed. At 4:40 the explosion took place and a deafening roar of artillery followed.

About fifteen feet of dirt intervened between the sleeping soldiers and all this powder. In a moment the superincumbent earth for a space forty by eighty feet (Note: Crater was 150 feet long, 97 feet wide and 30 feet deep — Alexander); was hurled upward, carrying with it the artillerymen, with their four guns, and three companies of soldiers. As the huge mass fell backwards it buried the startled men under immense clods — tons of dirt. Some of the artillery was thrown forward forty yards towards the enemy's line. The clay subsoil was broken and piled in large pieces, often several yards in diameter, which afterwards protected scores of Federals when surrounded in the crater. The early hour, the unexpected explosion, the concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, startled and wrought confusion among brave men accustomed to battle. We extract again from The Herald of August 2:

At 5:30 the charge was made and the fort (crater), with part of the line on each side, was carried in a style to reflect credit on the veterans engaged. The second line was carried by the Second Division of the Second Corps and Brigadier General (Julius) White's Division of colored troops were ordered to carry the crest of the hill, but after advancing as far as the first line was checked by a galling fire, and the main body faltered and fell back. The greater number became utterly demoralized and part of them took refuge in the fort (crater), while the remainder, in confusion, ran to the rear as fast as possible in their retreat, embarrassing the white troops. Every effort to rally them failed, many of their officers were killed and the negroes retreated, until they were out of range of the musketry and cannister, which was ploughing through

their ranks. Among the missing are Brigadier General (William F.) Bartlett, who reached the fort (crater) with his command. General Bartlett had a cork leg, which was broken, and he was unable to leave the fort (crater).

### The Confederate Charge

The federals now held the crater and the inner line. Generals Lee and Mahone arrived on the field about 7:30 a.m. A ravine which deepened on our right, ran parallel with this inner line, and was used by Mahone in which to form his brigade when preparing to attack. At 8 a.m., Mahone's Brigade, commanded by Colonel D(avid) A. Weisiger, brought from the right of Hoke's Division, was formed in this ravine and advanced to the assault. The Federals, concentrating a terrific fire of musketry and artillery, ploughed great gaps in these fearless Virginians. Nothing daunted, they pressed forward and captured the inner line. The loss of this brigade was heavy, both in men and officers, more than two hundred Virginians falling between the ravine and the captured works. The Federal troops, white and colored, fought with a desperation never witnessed on former battle-fields. The negroes, it is said, cried "No quarter." Mahone and Wright's Brigades took only twenty-nine of them prisoners. The Federal still held the crater and part of the line. Another charge was necessary and Wright's Georgia Brigade was ordered up from Anderson's Division. Wright's Brigade, forming in the ravine moved forward to drive the Federals from the line they still held. The enemy, expecting their attack, poured a volley into the Georgians that decimated their ranks, killing and wounding nearly every field officer in the brigade. The men rushing forward, breasting a storm of lead and iron, failed to oblique far enough to the right to recapture the whole line, out gained the line occupied by and contiguous to the line already captured by Weisiger, commanding Mahone's Brigade. Mahone's Brigade and Wright's Brigade had captured forty-two officers, three hundred and ninety men and twenty-nine negroes.

It was now about 10 a.m. General Grant made no effort to reenforce his line or to dislodge Wright and Mahone from the positions they held. A courier dashed up to General J. C. C.

Sanders, commanding Wilcox's Brigade, informing him that his brigade was wanted. The men were expecting this courier, as they were next in line, and they distinctly heard the shouts of Mahone's and Wright's men, followed by the heavy artillery firing, while the word had passed down the line that the salient had not been recaptured. General Sanders moved his brigade, consisting of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Fourteenth Alabama regiments, to the left and occupied the ravine. There was no shade or water in this ravine, while the men were exposed nearly four hours to a scorching sun. The heat was almost beyond human endurance, strong men fainted and were carried to the rear. The waves of hot air at times were almost suffocating. For the first and only time the men were told what was expected of them. General Sanders explained the situation to the officers of the regiments. Each captain spoke to his men, urging them to retake the salient, or Petersburg and Richmond must be evacuated. The men were ordered to fix their bayonets securely, to trail arms — not to fire, not to yell, but to move quietly up the side of the ravine, and then, every man run for his life to the breastworks. They were told that Generals Lee, Beauregard, Hill, Mahone, Hoke and every general of the army would watch them as they moved forward.

### Charge of the Alabamians

At 1:30 p.m., the firing had almost ceased and the Federals, overcome with heat, did not expect an attack. Sanders formed his brigade and moved quietly up the side of the ravine. Hardly a word was spoken, for the Alabamians expected to die or retake the salient. The eye of General Lee was fixed on them. When they caught sight of the works their old feelings came back to them and yell they must. With the fury of a whirlwind they rushed upon the line they had been ordered to take. The movement was so unexpected and so quickly executed that only one shell was thrown into the brigade. The works gained, they found the enemy on the other side. It was stated that Lee, speaking to Beauregard, said — "Splendid!" Beauregard spoke with enthusiasm of the brilliant charge.

In an instant the Federal army was roused, and the batteries opened fire with a continuous roar. Only a breastwork divided Wilcox's Brigade from the Federals. A moment was

required for Sanders to reform, and his brigade mounted the inner line and forced the enemy backwards to the outer line, and the crater was full of white and black soldiers. The Confederates, surrounding it on every side, poured volley after volley into this pent-up mass of terrified negroes and their brave officers. The negroes ran in every direction and were shot down without a thought. Bayonets, swords and the butts of muskets were used. The deafening roar of artillery and musketry, the yells and imprecations of the combatants, drowned the commands of officers. A negro in the crater attempted to raise a white flag, and it was instantly pulled down by a Federal officer. The Federal colors were planted in a huge lump of dirt and waved until Sergeant Wallace, of the Eleventh Alabama, followed by others, seized them and tore them from the staff. Instantly a white flag was raised, and the living, who were not many, surrendered. The crater was won.

### Sights at the Crater

"The ground around," says (Edward Alfred) Pollard, "was dotted with the fallen, while the sides and bottom of the crater were literally lined with dead, the bodies lying in every conceivable position. Some had evidently been killed with the butts of muskets as their crushed skulls and badly smashed faces indicated."

Within this crater — this hole 40 by 80 feet — were lying one hundred and thirty-six dead soldiers, besides the wounded. The soil was literally saturated with blood. General Bartlett was here, with his steel leg broken. He did not look as though he had been at a "diamond wedding," but was present at a "dance of death." A covered way for artillery was so full of dead that details were made to throw them out, that artillery might be brought in. The dead bodies formed a heap on each side. The Alabamians captured thirty-four officers, five hundred and thirty-six white and one hundred and thirty-one colored soldiers. The three brigades had seventeen stands of colors, held by seventeen as brave, sweaty, dirty, powder-stained fellows as ever wore the gray, who knew that, when presenting their colors to division headquarters, to each a furlough of thirty days would be granted.



## Suffering of the Wounded

The crater was filled with wounded, to whom our men gave water. Adjutant Morgan Cleveland, of the Eighth Alabama Regiment, assisted a Federal Captain who was mortally wounded and suffering intensely. Near him lay a burly, wounded negro. The officer said he would die. The negro, raising himself on his elbow, cried out: "Thank God. You killed my brother when we charged, because he was afraid and ran. Now the rebels have killed you." Death soon ended the suffering of one and the hatred of the other. A darkness came down on the battlefield and the victors began to repair the salient. The crater was cleared of the dead and wounded. Men were found buried ten feet under the dirt. Twenty-two of the artillery company were missing. Four hundred and ninety-eight dead, and wounded Confederates were buried or sent to the hospitals. Between the lines lay hundreds of wounded Federals, who vainly called for water. These men had been without water since early morning. Some calling louder than others, their voices were recognized, and as their cries grew fainter, we knew their lives were ebbing away. Our men, risking their lives, carried water to some.

I find in my diary these lines: Sunday, July 31, 1864:

Everything comparatively quiet along the lines. Hundreds of Federal soldiers are lying in front of the crater exposed to a scorching sun; some are crying for water. The enemy's fire is too hot for a soldier to expose himself.

Late on Sunday evening a flag of truce was sent in and forwarded to General Lee. General Grant had asked permission to bury his dead and remove his wounded. The truce was granted, to begin on Monday at 5 a.m., and conclude at 9 a.m. Punctual to the hour the Federal details came on the field and by 9 a.m., had buried about three hundred. The work was hardly begun, and the truce was extended. Hour after hour was granted until it was evening before the field was cleared.

## Pecularity of the Fighting

The crater combat, unlike other battles in Virginia, was a series of deeds of daring, of bloody hand-to-hand fighting,



where the survivor could count with a certainty the men he had slain. A few days ago a soldier said to me: "I killed two of the enemy at the crater; they were not three feet from me when they fell. I had followed the fortunes of the Confederacy from Williamsburg to Appomattox Court House, and had, to the morning of July 30, only seen two bayonet wounds — one received at Frazier's Farm; the other at Turkey Ridge, June 3, 1864." Men stood face to face at the crater. Often a bayonet thrust was given before the Minnie ball went crashing through the body. Every man took care of himself, intent on selling his life as dearly as possible. The negroes did not all stampede. They mingled with the white troops. The troops of Mahone, Wilcox and Wright were greeted with defiant yells, while their ranks were mowed down by withering fires. Many officers commanding negro troops held their commissions for bravery. Encouraged, threatened, emulating the white troops, the black men fought with desperation. Some Confederate soldiers recognized their slaves at the crater. Captain J., of the Forty-first Virginia, gave the military salute to "Ben" and "Bob," whom he had left hoeing corn down in Dinwiddle. If White's Division has occupied Reservoir Hill, Richmond would have been evacuated.

General Mahone had no staff officers. He asserted that they only consumed rations and filled the wagons with baggage. Private R. C. Sibley, clerk at headquarters, was chief, and Courier Nelson carried the rice and canteen. Lieutenant (Victor J. B.) Girardy, volunteer aide to General R. Wright, offered his services to Mahone at the crater, which were accepted. Girardy was one of the bravest men in Lee's army. General Lee watched this daring man. Insensible of fear, regardless of life, he was always found where danger was greatest. Three days after the battle Lee sent Girardy a commission as Brigadier General, and assigned him to command Wright's Brigade. Two weeks later, on the 16th of August, near Fort Harrison, he was killed. I never heard of a similar promotion in Lee's army, that of a lieutenant to a brigadier general.

The following order was read to the division after the battle. We have never seen it published and as it was the only one Mahone ever issued we think it worthy of presentation.

Headquarters, Anderson's Division, August 6, 1864.

(General Order No. —)

I. The glorious conduct of the three brigades of the division, Wilcox's, Mahone's and Wright's, and especially the first two, employed on the 30th of July in the expulsion of the enemy from his possession of a part of our line elsewhere than upon our own immediate front, and the magnificent results achieved in the execution of the work, devolves upon the undersigned the ever pleasing office of rendering his thanks and congratulations. The immortalized Beauregard has praised you. Your corps and army commanders have expressed their gratitude for your invaluable services on this occasion and their admiration of the splendid manner in which your duty was approached and performed. The enemy had sprung his first mine in the new plan by which he now seeks to penetrate our lines; he had gained possession of the crater and of the contiguous works; he had previously massed three corps and two divisions of another to prosecute his anticipated successes, and he had now given the order for the advance of his crowded lines, but, fortunately for the "hour," you have made the ground. With the tread of veterans and the determination of men, you charged the works upon which he had planted the hated flag. The integrity of the whole line was by your valor promptly reestablished, the enemy's grand effort to penetrate your rear signally defeated, and results achieved unparalleled in the history of the war, when compared to your strength and the losses you sustained.

With less than a force of three thousand men and with a casualty of four hundred and ninety eight, you killed seven hundred of his people, and by his own account wounded over three thousand. You captured one thousand one hundred and one prisoners, embracing eighty-seven officers, seventeen stands of colors, two guidons and one thousand nine hundred and sixteen stands of small arms. These are the results of the noble work

which you performed and which entitles your banner-scroll of honorable deeds to the inscription:

The Crater

Petersburg, 30th July, 1864

II. While thus we have so much cause for congratulation and pleasure; let us not and never forget the memory of the noble spirits who fell in the glorious work whose consummation we were spared to establish and commemorate.

William Mahone  
Brigadier General

Note: Written by Captain Fagan at Havana, Hale County, Alabama, 1882

### The Battle of the "Crater" As I Saw It

By Captain John C. Featherston of the 9th Alabama Regiment, (Wilcox's old) Brigade, Mahone's Division, A. P. Hill's Corps.

Captain Featherston was married in Virginia during the war and since resided at Lynchburg, Va.

On the night of the 29th of July, 1864, Wilcox's old brigade of Alabamians, at that time commanded by General J. C. C. Sanders, which was one of the five brigades composing Mahone's (formerly Anderson's) division, was occupying the breastworks in the right of Petersburg, at a point known as the Wilcox Farm. The division consisted at the time of Wilcox's "old brigade" of Alabamians; Wright's Georgia brigade, Harris' Mississippi, Mahone's Virginia brigade and Perry's Florida brigade (by whom commanded at the time I fail to remember). All was quiet in our immediate front, but an incessant and rapid firing was going on to our left and immediately in front of Petersburg, where the main lines of the hostile armies were within eighty yards of each other. There was a rumor that the Federals were attempting to undermine our works, and were keeping up this continuous fire to shield their operations.

The Confederate army had dug countermines in front of our works at several points, but failed to sink them sufficiently deep to intercept the enemy and thwart their efforts, as was subsequently proven.

### Explosion of the Mine at "The Crater"

#### The Night of July 30

During the night of the 29th (I think about 2 o'clock), we received orders to get our men under arms and ready for action at a moment's notice, which convinced us that General Lee had information of which we were ignorant. We remained thus until between daybreak and sunrise of the 30th of July, when suddenly the quiet and suspense was broken by a terrific explosion on our left. The news soon reached our lines that the enemy had exploded a mine under a fort then known as "Elliot's Salient," subsequently named the "Crater," from its resemblance in shape to the crater of a volcano, and during the terrible struggle, one in active operation, caused by the smoke and dust which ascended therefrom.

Mahone's division was the "supporting division" of the army while in front of Petersburg, and consequently whenever the enemy were making serious attacks, this command, or a part of it, was, when reinforcements were needed, sent to the point assailed. Hence it was in many hard fought battles while the army was in front of Petersburg.

Of the many battles in which this command engaged none will equal or even approximate such stubborn and bloody fighting, as occurred at the battle of the "Crater," where the loss on the Federal side was 5,000 and on the Confederate side 1,800 (Note: Official Federal estimate: Federal losses 4,008, Confederate estimate 1,200) out of the small number engaged, and all on about two acres of land. For quite a while after the explosion all was quiet but then commenced a severe cannonade by the Yankees, which was promptly replied to by the Confederate artillery.

#### Preparations for the Counter Attack

Soon orders were received for two of our brigades to move to the point of attack. The Virginia and Georgia brigades, being

on the right of the Division, were withdrawn from the works in such a manner as not to be seen by the enemy who were intrenched in strong force immediately in our front, and dispatched as directed. This occurred about 8 or 9 o'clock. About 11 o'clock orders came for the Alabama (Wilcox's) brigade, then commanded by General J. C. C. Sanders. This order was delivered by the gallant officer, R. R. Henry, of Mahone's staff. We were then quietly withdrawn from the works, thus leaving the space which the three brigades had covered unoccupied, except by a few skirmishers (one man every twenty paces), commanded by Major J(ames) M. Crow of the 9th Alabama Regiment, a brave officer.

By a circuitous route we arrived at Blandford Cemetery and then entered a "zig-zag" or circuitous covered way through which we had to pass in single file in order to shield ourselves from the fire of the enemy. We came out of the covered way into a ravine which ran parallel with the enemy's line of fortifications, and also of our own in which was the fort subsequently the "Crater" and then occupied by the enemy.

#### Mahone Gives His Orders for Retaking the Fort at the Crater

As we came out of the covered way we were met by General Mahone, himself on foot, who called the officers to him and explained the situation and gave us orders for the fight. He informed us that the brigades of Virginians and Georgians had successfully charged and taken the works on the left of the fort, but that the fort was still in possession of the enemy, as was also part of the works on the right of it, and that we of the Alabama brigade were expected to storm and capture the fort, as we were the last of the reserves. He directed us to move up the ravine as far as we could walk unseen by the enemy, and then to get down and crawl still further up until we were immediately in front of the fort, then to order the men to lie down on the ground until our artillery in our rear could draw the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was posted on a ridge beyond their main line and covered the fort.

When this was accomplished our artillery would cease firing, and then we should rise up and move forward in a stooping posture at "trail arms," with bayonets fixed, and should not yell or fire a gun until we drew the fire of the infantry in the



fort, and the enemy's main lines, and then we should charge at a "double quick," so as to get under the walls of the fort before the enemy could fire their park of some fifty pieces of artillery, stationed on the hill beyond their works. He further informed us that he had ordered our men who then occupied the works on either side of the fort to fire at the enemy when they should show themselves above the top of the fort or along the main line, so as to shield us as much as possible from their fire. As we were leaving him he said: "General Lee is watching the results of your charge."

### "Load, Fix Your Bayonets!"

The officers then returned to their places in line and ordered the men to load and fix bayonets. Immediately the brigade moved up the ravine as ordered. As we started, a soldier, worse disfigured by dirt, powder and smoke than any I had before seen, came up to my side and said: "Captain, can I go in this charge with you?" I replied, "Yes. Who are you?" He said: "I am ..... (I have forgotten his name), and I belong to the ..... South Carolina Regiment — was blown up in that fort and I want to even up with them. Please take my name and if I get killed inform my officers of it." I said: "I have no time now for writing. How high up did they blow you?" He said: "I don't know, but as I was going up I met the company commissary coming down and he said, 'I will try to have breakfast ready by the time you get down.'"

I have often since wished I had taken his name and regiment, for he was truly a "rough diamond," a brave fellow. He went in the charge with us, but I do not know whether he survived it or not. I never saw him again.

### The Alabama Brigade

This brigade was composed of the 8th Alabama, Captain W. W. Mordecai, commanding; 9th Alabama, Colonel J. H(orace) King, commanding; 10th Alabama, Captain W. L. Brewster, commanding; 11th Alabama, Lieutenant Colonel George P. Tayloe, commanding; 14th Alabama, Captain Elias Folk, commanding.

This (Wilcox's old brigade), was commanded and led in this battle by the gallant and intrepid Brigadier General J. C. C.

Sanders, with Captain George Clark, assistant adjutant general, another brave officer.

The 9th Alabama being on the right of the brigade, was in front as we ascended the ravine or depression to form line of battle. I copy from the "Petersburg Express" the names of the officers who commanded the companies of this regiment, and would do the same for the other regiments but for the unfortunate fact that they were not given. They were as follows:

Company A, Captain Hays, commanding; Company C, Sergeant T. Simmons, commanding; Company D, Captain J. W. Cannon, commanding; Company E, Lieutenant M. H. Todd, commanding, Company F, Captain John C. Featherston, commanding; Company H, iLieutenant R. Fuller, commanding; Company L, Lieutenant B. T. Taylor, commanding; Company K, Lieutenant T. B. Baugh, commanding.

By the report of Captain George Clark, assistant adjutant general, Wilcox's Alabama brigade of five regiments carried into the battle of the "crater" 628 men, and of this number it lost 89. The brigade early in the war numbered about 5,000.

It will be observed that such had been our losses in former battles that regiments were commanded by captains and companies by sergeants, some of the companies having been so depleted that they had been merged into other companies.

After we crawled up in front of the fort, and about two hundred yards therefrom, we lay down flat on the ground, and our batteries in the rear opened fire on the enemy's artillery in order to draw their fire. This was done that we might charge without being subjected to their artillery fire, in addition to that of the fort and the main line, which was only eighty yards beyond the fort.

But the enemy appeared to understand our object and declined to reply.

Forward! Charge!

Our guns soon ceased firing, and we at once arose and moved forward, as directed, in quick time, at trail arms, with bayonets fixed.

In a short distance we came in view of the enemy — both infantry and artillery — and then was presented one of the most awfully grand cruel spectacles of that terrible war. One brigade of 628 men were charging a fort in an open field, filled with the enemy to the number of over 5,000, and supported by a park of artillery said to number fifty pieces. The line of advance was in full view of the two armies, and in range of the guns of fully twenty thousand men, including both sides. When we came within range we saw the flash of the sunlight on the enemy's guns, as they were leveled above the walls of the wrecked fort. Then came a stream of fire and the awful roar of battle. This volley seemed to awaken the demons of hell, and appeared to be a signal for everybody within range of the fort to commence firing. We raised a yell and made a dash in order to get under the walls of the fort before their artillery could open up upon us, but in this we were unsuccessful. The air seemed literally filled with missiles.

The Virginians, Georgians and South Carolinians commenced firing from the flanks of the fort and at the enemy's main line, as did our artillery, and the enemy's infantry and artillery from all sides opened upon us.

### “Into The Mouth of Hell Charged the Six Hundred”

On we went, as it seemed to us, literally “into the mouth of hell.” When we got to the walls of the fort we dropped down on the ground to get the men in order and let them get their breath. While waiting we could hear the Yankee officers in the fort trying to encourage their men, telling them among other things to “remember Fort Pillow.” (In that fort Forrest's men had found negroes and whites together. History tells what they did for them.) Then commenced a novel method of fighting. There were quite a number of abandoned muskets, with bayonets on them, lying on the ground around the fort. Our men began pitching them over the embankment and over we went, intending to harpoon the men inside, and both sides threw cannon balls and fragments of shells and earth, which by the impact of the explosion had been pressed as hard as brick. Everybody seemed to be shooting at the fort, and doubtless many were killed by their friends. I know some of the Yankees were so killed.

In almost less time than I can tell it we were in condition to go in. Colonel J. H. King ordered the men near him to put their hats on their bayonets and quickly raise them above the fort, which was done, and, as he anticipated, they were riddled with bullets. Then he ordered us over the embankment, and over we went, and we were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle of life and death. The enemy shrank back, and the death grapple continued until most of the Yankees found in there were killed. This slaughter would not have been so great had not our men found negro soldiers in the fort with the whites. This was the first time we had met negro troops, and the men were enraged at them for being there and at the whites for having them there.

### Compartments of the Pit Made at the Crater

The explosion had divided the pit into two compartments. As soon as we had possession of the larger one, the Yankees in the smaller one cried out that they would surrender. We told them to come over the embankment. Two of them started with their guns in their hands and were shot and fell back. We heard those remaining cry: "They are showing no quarter; let us sell our lives as dearly as possible." We then told them to come without their guns, which they did, and all the remainder, about thirty in number, surrendered and were ordered to the rear. In the confusion and their eagerness to get beyond that point, they went across the open field, along the same route over which we had charged them. Their artillery, seeing them go to the rear, as we were told, under the flag of truce, thought that it was our men repulsed and retreating and they at once opened fire on them, killing and wounding quite a number of their own men. One poor fellow had his arm shot off just as he started to the rear, and returning, said: "I could bear it better if my own men had not done it."

This practically ended the fight inside the fort, but the two armies outside continued firing at this common center and it seemed to us that the shot, shell and musket balls came from every point of the compass and the mortar shells rained down from above. They had previously attacked from below. So this unfortunate fort was one of the few points of the universe which had been assailed from literally every quarter.

## The Aftermath and Incidents — General Bartlett's Cork Leg

The slaughter was fearful. The dead were piled up on each other. In one part of the fort I counted eight bodies deep. There were but few wounded compared with the killed.

There was an incident which occurred in the captured fort that made quite an impression on me. Among the wounded was Yankee General Bartlett. He was lying down and could not rise. Assistance was offered him, but he informed those who were assisting him that his leg was broken, and so it was, but it proved to be an artificial leg, made of cork.

One of the officers ordered a couple of negroes to move him, but he protested, and I believe he was given white assistance.

This general afterwards, so I have been informed, became an honored citizen of Virginia, though at that time, I must say, I never would have believed such a thing possible. One of our soldiers seeing the cork leg and springs knocked to pieces waggishly said, "General, you are a fraud; I thought that was a good leg when I shot it."

As the dust and smoke cleared away the firing seemed to lull, but there was no entire cessation of firing that evening. Indeed, it was continued for months by the sharpshooters.

After dark tools were brought with which we reconstructed the wrecked fort. In doing this we buried the dead down in the fort, covering them with earth. The fire of the enemy was entirely too severe to carry them out. We were therefore forced to stand on them and defend our positions while we remained in the fort, which was until the following Monday night.

As we went over the embankment into the fort, one of my sergeants, Andrew McWilliams, a brave fellow, was shot in the mouth, the ball did not cut his lips. It came out of the top of his head. He was evidently yelling with his mouth wide open. He fell on top of the embankment with his head hanging in the fort. We pulled him down in the fort, and that night carried him out and buried him.



During the night we strengthened the wrecked fort and in doing so unearthed numbers of Confederate soldiers who were killed and buried by the explosion. I remember in one place there were eight fellows lying side by side with their coats under their heads. They seemed never to have moved after the explosion.

### The Confederate Line Restored — Sharpshooting July 31

The recapture of the fort restored our lines in status quo.

That night we slept in the fort, over those who slept "the sleep that knows no waking." The morning came as clear and the day was hot and dry as was the preceding one. The sharpshooters were exceedingly alert, firing every moment, each side momentarily expecting active hostilities to be renewed. While the wounded in the fort and our trenches had been removed during the night and we were being cared for, the ground between the main lines of the two armies was literally covered by wounded and dead Federals, who fell in advancing and retreating. We could hear them crying for relief, but the firing was so severe that none dared to go to them either by day or night.

### A Flag of Truce

About noon or a little later, there went up a flag of truce immediately in our front. The flag was a white piece of cloth about a yard square on a new staff. General Sanders ordered the sharpshooters to cease firing. Then a Yankee soldier with a clean, white shirt and blue pants jumped on top of their works holding the flag and was promptly followed by two elegantly uniformed officers. General Sanders asked those of us near him if we had a white handkerchief. All responded, "No." A private soldier nearby said to the men around him, "Boys, some of you take off your shirt and hand it to the general," to which another replies: "Never do that; they will think we have hoisted the black flag."

The general finally got a handkerchief, which, though not altogether suitable for a drawing room, he and Captain George Clark, assistant adjutant general, tied to the ramrod of a mus-

ket, and Captain Clark, with one man carrying the improvised flag, went forward to meet the Yankee flag. (I have frequently thought that the "get up" of these flags of truce illustrated the condition of the armies.) They met halfway — about 40 yards from each line. After a few minutes interview they handed Captain Clark a paper. They then withdrew to their respective sides. In handing the communication to General Sanders, Captain Clark said: "They are asking for a truce to bury their dead and remove their wounded."

The communication was forwarded to the proper authorities and proved to be from General Burnside, who commanded the Federal troops in front, but not being in accordance with usages and civilities of war, it was promptly returned, with information that whenever a like request came from the general commanding the army of the Potomac to the general commanding the army of Northern Virginia, it would be entertained. Within a few hours the Federals sent another flag of truce, conveying a communication, which was properly signed and addressed, and the terms of the truce were agreed on. These terms were that they could remove their wounded and could bury their dead in a ditch or grave to be dug just half way between the two lines. They brought in their detail, including many negroes, and the work was commenced and was continued for about four hours. In that ditch, about one hundred feet in length, were buried seven hundred white and negro soldiers. The dead were thrown in indiscriminately, three bodies deep.

### The Dragon's Teeth

As soon as the work was commenced I witnessed one of the grandest sights I ever saw. Where not a man could be seen a few minutes before, the two armies rose up out of the ground, and the face of the earth seemed to be peopled with men. It seemed an illustration of Cadmus sowing the dragon's teeth. Both sides came over their works, and meeting in the center, mingled, chatted and exchanged courtesies, as though they had not sought in desperate effort to take each other's lives but an hour before.

### A Chat With General Potter, But Not With General Ferrero

During the truce I met (Brigadier) General R(ober) B. Potter, who commanded, as he informed me, a Michigan divi-

sion in Burnside's corps. He was exceedingly polite and affable, and extended to me his canteen with an invitation to sample the contents, which I did, and found it nothing objectionable. He then handed me a good cigar, and for a time we smoked "the pipe of peace." In reply to a question from me as to their loss in the battle on Saturday, he replied that they had lost five thousand men. While we were talking a remarkably handsome Yankee general in the crowd came near us. I asked General Potter who he was and was informed that he was (Brigadier) General (Edward) Ferrero, who commanded the negro troops, I said: "I have some of his papers, which I captured in the fort," and showed them to General Potter. He then said: "Let me call him up and introduce him, and we will show him the papers and guy him." I replied, however, that we down South were not in the habit of recognizing as our social equals those who associated with negroes.

He then asked me to give him some of Ferrero's papers. He wanted them for a purpose. I did so. The others I kept, and they are now lying before me as I write.

He also asked me to point out to him some of our generals, several of whom were then standing on the embankment of the wrecked fort. (I noticed that none of our generals except Sanders, who had charge of affairs, came over and mingled with the crowd.) I pointed out to him General Harris, of Mississippi; A. P. Hill, and finally pointed out General Mahone, who was dressed in a suit made out of tent cloth, with a roundabout jacket. Be it remembered that General Mahone was quite small, and did not weigh much, if any over one hundred and twenty-five pounds. Potter laughingly said: "Not much man, but a big general."

When the dead were buried each side returned to their entrenchments, and soon the sharpshooters were firing at each other when and wherever seen. Truly, "War is hell."

### Papers and Letters

I am not writing this alone from memory, but, in addition thereto, from letters, contemporaneously written to my wife, whom I had but a short time before married, which letters,

as well as extracts from Richmond papers of that date, as contemporary records, will probably prove of sufficient interest to publish in these columns.

Sanders' Alabama brigade continued to occupy the "Crater," which they had captured on Saturday about 2 o'clock, until Monday night, August 1, when under cover of darkness we were relieved by another brigade, as was also the gallant Virginia brigade, which had, by a superb charge, captured the entrenchments on the left of the "Crater."

Captain Featherston's Letters Written in the Trenches  
In the Trenches, Near Petersburg, August 1, 1864.

My Dear Wife — We fought a desperate fight day before yesterday (Saturday). I, through the mercy and protection of an all-powerful God, escaped with, I may say, no injury.

Wright's and Mahone's brigades charged and captured the works and failed to capture the fort. We were then ordered to charge the works through an open field, and the charge was the most successful one we ever made. The men clambered over the works as though there were no enemy there. The slaughter was terrible.

Our brigade (Sanders) is highly complimented in the morning papers, both in Petersburg and Richmond.

I will write you all the particulars as I have time.

General Grant mined our works and blew a fort up, and in the confusion captured it, but it was a dead business for him.

Our entire loss, 800 men; their loss (5,000) five thousand. I have never seen such slaughter since the war commenced.

I will write more.

Your affectionate husband  
J. C. Featherston

Camp Ninth Alabama Regiment, Near Petersburg,  
August 2, 1864.

My dear wife:

I wrote you a note yesterday while in our recaptured fortifications, informing you that I was not killed in our desperate fight on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, but gave you very little news otherwise. You must excuse its brevity, for, considering the circumstances, I think I did well to write at all.

The enemy's line was only about seventy-five yards from ours, and we were shooting at each other at every opportunity, and the sand was flying over everything, and the general noise and confusion incident on such occasions all tended to keep me from writing more.

On the morning of the 30th, about an hour before day, we received orders to leave our camp and move up to our place in the breastworks (which was about one hundred yards distant), and to be prepared for an attack. Nothing unusual occurred. The skirmishing was about as usual, and so was the cannonading, until just about 5 o'clock a.m., the earth seemed to tremble, and the next instant there was a report that seemed to deafen all nature. Everything for a while remained quiet, as if in wonder and astonishment at such an explosion; But 'twas only for a moment; then the artillery from each side would have drowned the report of the loudest thunderbolt. Then could be seen horsemen dashing to and fro, bearing dispatches and orders. Every man was at his post and ready for anything.

Soon after we received information that Grant had sprung a mine under one of our forts, and a portion of our breastworks, down on the lines, about a mile to our left, and opposite the city, which was held by some South Carolinians, Georgians and Virginians. This scene considerably demoralized the troops nearest the fort and caused them to give way, and before the smoke from the explosion had cleared away, the enemy,



having their infantry massed, hurled brigade after brigade through the breach thus effected, until the entire place was alive with them.

Three brigades (Wright's Georgia, Mahone's Virginia and Sander's Alabama (Wilcox's old)), of our (Mahone's) Division) were ordered to move down quickly and retake the works at all hazards. We moved down and took our position in a little ravine in front of the works held by the enemy. The artillery from both sides was being used most vigorously. Soon Mahone's brigade and Wright's were ordered to charge the breastworks on the left of the fort. These two brigades charged in gallant style, and after a severe fight succeeded in retaking the breastworks on the left of the fort. As soon as they were safely lodged in the works the prisoners commenced coming back, and to our very astonishment a large number of negroes, as black as the ace of spades, with cartridge boxes on and in every sense of the word equipped as soldiers.

After the works on the left of the fort were recaptured, we, Wilcox's old brigade, were then ordered to storm the fort. Everything was fully explained to the officers and men. Desperate as it seemed, when the command "Forward!" was given all moved up the hill as though we were on drill. As soon as we arose the hill we saw the fort, about two hundred yards distant. The ground was perfectly level.

The fort was literally covered with Yankees and bristled with bayonets as the quills of the "fretful porcupine." As soon as we became visible the infantry and the artillery opened up a most destructive fire, then the command, "Charge" rang out along the line, and on we went like a terrible avalanche and as fast as possible, no man being permitted to fire until he reached the fort. In the fort the enemy were crowded, but undaunted by numbers, our boys commenced scaling the sides of the fort. The enemy kept up such a fire that it seemed like a second Vesuvius belching forth its fire. Then came the "tug of war." The enemy had shouted

"No quarters." We then gave them what they justly deserved. There we were on one side of the walls of the fort and the Yankees on the other. The fight was thus the bloodiest of the war, considering the numbers engaged. The fight lasted in this manner for nearly half an hour, when they called for quarters, and we, being sickened by the slaughter as well as awfully tired of the fight, granted them quarters. All that we had not killed surrendered, and I must say we took some of the negroes prisoners. But we will not be held culpable for this when it is considered the numbers we had already slain, also the number of good men we were losing by the enemy's dreadful artillery fire. The shells were bursting in our midst all the time killing men on both sides.

As soon as they surrendered we hoisted our flag from the ramparts and took ten of their stands of colors down and sent them to the rear in triumph. Then a shout rang out along our lines from one end to the other. It is said that General Lee, who was looking on when he saw we were successful, pulled off his hat and waved it, and said: "Well done." I heard (Brigadier) General (William N.) Pendleton of the artillery say it was "one of the most brilliant successes of the campaign, for the enemy expected great results from it, and had been caught in their own trap."

Our loss is about 1,000 in all. That of the enemy about 4,000 or 5,000. One thousand being killed dead, about 1,200 or 1,500 taken prisoners, and the remainder wounded. We captured ten stands of colors, and a large number of small arms.

The fighting was kept up until near night from the breastworks, which was only distant about seventy-five yards, and the wounded (enemy's) had to lie out between the two lines all night. About 2 o'clock the next day (Sunday) they sent over a flag of truce, and one of our officers, Captain Clark, A. A. Gen., met the flag half way and demanded the nature of it. He was told that the Federal general wished to communicate

with General Lee, which was granted, and the correspondence was kept until Sunday night. The wounded had to lie out another night and day, but on Monday the flag of truce again appeared and the terms agreed on. Then and there was one of the grandest sights I ever saw. Both armies, within seventy-five yards of each other, though invisible now arose up out of the ground as if by magic, and it seemed that the world was filled with people in a moment. A center line was established, and our men would carry their dead and wounded to the line and their men would bury their dead and both armies met between the lines and were in conversation with each other all the time (four hours). They acknowledged we had whipped them badly and caught them in their own trap.

We are all confident of our ability to whip them any way they may come.

Since we whipped them so badly, they have become as quiet as possible, more so than usual.

Our brigade is sent here where we will have little to do and can rest, and let the others handle the Yankees for awhile.

My health is good. I got a terrible fall in the fight the other day, and I think it occurred from the explosion of a shell near me. I have nearly recovered from it now.

Your affectionate husband,  
J. C. Featherston

P. S. Here is the congratulatory order sent by General A. P. Hill a few days after the battle:  
Headquarters Third Army Corps, August 4, 1864.  
General Order No. 17:

Anderson's Division, commanded by Brigadier General Mahone, so distinguished itself by its successes during the present campaign as to merit the special mention

of the corps commander, and he tenders to the division, its officers and men, his thanks for the gallantry displayed by them whether attacking or attacked. Thirty-one stands of colors, fifteen pieces of artillery and 4,000 prisoners are the proud mementoes which signalize its valor and entitle it to the admiration and gratitude of our country.

A. P. Hill

The greatest failure of General Grant in all his military career was undoubtedly the disastrous repulse of his assault on Lee at the Crater. General E. P. Alexander, though at the time absent on wounded furlough had been in charge of the Confederate artillery defenses at that point, and with a thorough knowledge of the situation, he has in his Memoirs given an exceedingly clear and comprehensive account of the assault and the reason of its non-success. The life-like pictures by Captains Fagan, Featherston and Young of the recapture of the crater proper by the Alabama brigade should be studied in connection with the general situation pictured by Alexander. It is certain that Lee was surprised. He did believe that the enemy were undermining and for weeks had been countermining at various points, and though his engineers had been cautioned to guard Elliot's salient where the explosion occurred, they had been unsuccessful. The Alabama brigade had indeed been kept under arms for hours just before the explosion, as told by Captain Featherston, but the brigade was far away from the actual site of this mine. It was under arms to go wherever it might be needed. Lee knew a blow was impending. Grant, by massing heavy forces near Deep Bottom north of the James, and seriously threatening Richmond, had with fine strategy induced the Confederate leader to reinforce that point until at the time of the explosion, Lee had left for the ten miles of his Petersburg lines only 18,000 men, 1,800 to a mile; which, excluding officers, would not leave him quite a man to each yard of his defenses; whereas Grant had quietly brought back his Deep Bottom reinforcements and now had 60,000 men massed near the mine when it exploded. "Heavy guns and mortars, 81 in all, and about the same number of field guns" had been placed in position so as to concentrate their fire; sand-bags, gabions, fascines, etc., had been prepared and even pontoon

trains had been made ready to lay bridges over which to pursue Lee's army when, after being driven from its entrenchments, it should be flying over the Appomattox River.

The mine was fired successfully while the Confederates were asleep, and yet the assailants were repulsed with a loss of nearly 5,000. Truly does General Alexander say it is difficult to account for this result. The reasons he gives are, first, there were too many of the assailants — they were in each other's way. Secondly, the wonderful coolness and courage of the Confederates, parts of which was blown up, was not demoralized. Thirdly, on the right of the crater was one Confederate gun protected by an embrasure, and on the left 500 yards off in a depression behind our lines were four guns that bore upon the assailants, besides some half a dozen Coehorn mortars in different ravines, and sixteen guns in the sunken Jerusalem plank road 600 yards to the rear.

But the Confederates appear to have had no reserve infantry at hand. They collected as soon as possible a small force in a trench 250 yards in the rear and with these and with the men in the trenches, right and left, resisted such feeble attempts as were made to advance from the crater, until four small regiments were brought in from the left. And thus the Federals were kept in the crater and such trenches as they had been able to capture for over five hours until Mahone arrived at 10 to begin the effort to recapture the ground. The Virginians promptly drove them from a portion of the trenches. The Alabamians came and at one o'clock completed the work.

The assault failed because it was not made as General Grant could have made it with the means he had at hand. The fault was in the plan of attack. It should have been considered beforehand that it would be extremely difficult to march a storming party across such an obstacle as would be a crater formed by the expected explosion — the best disciplined troops would be thrown into utter confusion in crossing and must reform beyond; that one line should cross before becoming confused with another, and that only under the most competent leadership would even brave men willingly step out of and beyond the shelter of the crater. It was therefore essential that the most thoroughly tested troops and the very best officers should



be selected. Think of Napoleon or General Lee selecting by lot the men and the leader to make an assault that might decide the campaign, yet that was the outcome of preparations that Grant had been making for a month and three days; among them they selected by lot (Brigadier General James H.) Ledlie's division to lead. As it was Ledlie himself and Ferrero, leading the colored division, soon took to bomb-proofs. Of course there were many brave men and gallant officers, like General Bartlett, in the charge. Ledlie's division, as far as the men and their immediate officers were concerned, may have been as good as any. The fault was in the leadership, and especially in the plan. However gallant the troops, they were helpless when the commingled masses in the crater became, as they certainly would be, when jumbled together, a mob instead of an integral part of a great army.

The assault, from which so much was expected, was really a failure from the moment when in the early morning the assailants stopped in the crater huddled into a confused mass. Nor could it be expected that these troops could hold the position. The crater was not a fort; it had no guns mounted, no ditches in front, no ledges for men to stand on, and it could be and was approached by the confederates coming from right and left under the protection of their breastworks.

It is not strange that a military court should afterwards censure Generals Burnside, Ledlie, Ferrero and (Brigadier General Orlando B.) Willcox, and Colonel (Zenas R.) Bliss, acting Brigadier, while the Confederate authorities complimented all their forces that were in this engagement.

## CHAPTER XVI

From August 1864 to March 1865

The following contemporaneous account is given in a letter written by Captain Fagan to his sister, of two battles one being the Battle of Poplar Springs Church, August 21, 1864.

Petersburg, Aug. 22, 1864

Dear Sister—

For the past week we have had stirring times and this morning is our first day of rest. The weather has been miserable, raining. The roads are almost impassable. We returned last night from another bloody engagement.

On last Thursday Genl. Mahone with (Brigadier General Thomas L.) Clingman's, (Brigadier General Alfred H.) Colquitt's and his Brigade, cooperating with (Major General Henry) Heth, commanding (Brigadier General Joseph R.) Davis, (Brigadier General William H.) Walker's and (Brigadier General James J.) Archer's Brigades of his Division, attempted to dislodge the enemy from his position on the Weldon R.R. The point held by the enemy is a dense wood, with gallberry swamps. A heavy rain fell during the entire day of the engagement. By a flank movement Gen. Mahone succeeded in capturing 600 of the Yanks and Gen. Heth 1600, making 2000 men, and 96 officers, among whom was Bgd. Gen. Hays, and several Cols. and Brigadiers. Our loss was very light. Not having enough troops we were unable to follow up our success, and night came in ending a brilliant affair on our part.

During this engagement Wilcox's, Harris' and Wright's Brigades of this Division were on the James River, repelling the attempts of the enemy to effect a lodgment there. On the night of the 20th these Brigades returned to this point, worn down with marching and fighting, having been exposed to drenching rains for

several days and nights. In the meantime the enemy still held possession of the Railroad.

Yesterday was Sunday, and to us a bloody day. At 1 o'clock in the morning Wilcox's, Harris', Finegan's, Perrins' and Wright's Brigades of this Division worn out and drenched with rain started on a flank movement around the enemy on the railroad. (Brigadier General Johnson) Hagood's S. C. and (Brigadier General Alfred M.) Scales' N. C. with a part of (Brigadier General Edward L.) Thomas' Ga. Brigades accompanied the expedition, all under the command of Maj. Genl. Mahone. About 12 m. this force was in position near the Poplar Spring Church, on the Vaughan Road, which makes with the R. Road an obtuse angle. The command advanced in fine order, driving the enemy's pickets, capturing about 50 of them. The enemy's picket line was about a half mile in front of their fortified position. The command advanced through an open field and when within about 500 yards of the enemy's works he opened on our command with grape and cannister. The command pressed forward, and reached the enemy's works. The fire poured on our ranks was the most severe of the war. The enemy were in three lines, strongly fortified, with scores of guns in position. Finnegans and Hagood's Brigades in front, broke in confusion, which created a panic among the supporting lines. Soon the entire line gave way, and the enemy executing a fine flank movement succeeded in capturing nearly all of Finegan's and Hagood's Brigades. Every effort was made to rally the men, Brg. Genl. J. C. C. Saunders, comd. Wilcox' Brigade was killed; also Capt. Shaun, A. A. Genl. of Finnegans Brigade. The troops after falling back beyond range rallied, but their loss was so severe that the attack was not renewed. Our loss was between 12 and 1800 men. We accomplished nothing. General Heth attacked the enemy on the left, capturing about 400 prisoners. Such "brilliant" movements as these will so deplete our army that Grant will soon take Richmond.

Sanders, then a student at the University of Alabama, left it when the war began, to come into the army as a Captain of the 11th Alabama. He had risen to the command of his regiment at Spotsylvania after Perrin had fallen and led the Brigade in the charge for the recapture of the salient. For his gallantry he was made Brigadier General May 31, 1864, succeeding General Perrin. Sanders was a born soldier, straight as an arrow, and was especially attractive in person and manner. He was said by the Federal soldiers who saw him during the truce after the Crater to be the handsomest and best dressed man they saw. Intellect sparkled in his clear blue eyes, and he was as modest and unassuming in private intercourse as he was chivalrous and daring in battle. His loss to the army and to the State of Alabama was irreparable. Our loss in the battle above described by Captain Fagan was 11, killed, wounded and missing.

At the battle of Reams' Station on August 25th, the 8th was in reserve and lost nothing.

From this point the regiment returned to Petersburg, and our Brigade, relieving Finegan's, was stationed near Battery No. 27, where it remained until October 27, when at the battle of Burgess Mills it was only slightly engaged and lost 7 men, wounded. After this fight it returned to its old position near Battery No. 30, where it stayed until November 7, when it was removed to the right of our lines in front of Petersburg, and there built huts for the winter.

Hilary A. Herbert, still at home and suffering from the wound received at the Wilderness, was promoted to be Colonel of the Regiment November 2, 1864, and shortly thereafter was retired for disability, incident to the service. Major John P. Emrich, who at the Wilderness was absent on account of sickness, shortly afterwards returned to the regiment and was in command of it as Major until November 2, 1864, when he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel. On the same day Captain Duke Nall, of Co. K., was promoted to be Major. Captain Nall at the Wilderness was shot through the lungs, but it was supposed he had entirely recovered and as he returned to the regiment, where he did gallant service until after his promotion; during the winter of 1863-64 he was attacked by pneu-

monia. Inflammation set up in his old wound, and his death resulted. The regiment never had two braver or more faithful officers than Colonel Emrich and Major Nall.

Lieutenant Colonel Emrich remained in command up to Appomattox, where he was parolled. By the promotion of Captain Nall of Co. K, to be Major, Lieutenant William L. Fagan (whose diary is so often quoted in these records as "Captain" Fagan's) ceased to be lieutenant and became Captain of Co. K, and he too was at Appomattox, as will hereafter appear.

On December 6th Mahone's Division, including the 8th Alabama marched on an expedition the purpose of which was to intercept a large body of the enemy under (Brigadier) General (Gouverneur Kemble) Warren which was raiding to destroy the railroad. It reached Barbour's Mill December 8, and went through Dinwiddie C. H. On the 9th it left camp at dawn. On Saturday it again left camp at dawn, moving parallel with the railroad and skirmishing with the enemy. It returned to camp on December 12, having marched that day 20 miles. This march was through rain and sleet and snow, was altogether one of the most distressing and fatiguing marches made by our men.

It was while the regiment was before Petersburg that the Historical Memoranda from which many of the facts above narrated are gleamed, were made out and signed by Lieutenant Colonel John P. Enrich, on the 1st day of January, 1865.

Here follows the consolidated roll of the regiment, "Exclusive of Field and Staff," dated the 31st day of December, 1864, (see Appendix A), and then a recapitulation, including field and staff, made out and signed by Colonel Emrich on the next day, the 1st of January, 1865. A study of these casualties will prove instructive and it is highly creditable to the conscripts, most of whom no doubt were native Alabamians. The conscripts came to the regiment at Bank's Ford, sometime prior to the battle of Salem Church. They had been in none of the bloody battles of 1862. They numbered altogether 167. On the 1st day of January, 1865, only three of them had deserted—not 1½ percent—a much less percentage than of the volunteers. They had lost in killed and died of wounds seventeen; while fifteen of their number had died of disease.



It will be observed that up to the time of Colonel Emrich's recapitulation the killed, died of wounds and disease, amount to 448, which is more than 31 percent of the actual number of officers and men mustered into the regiment.

Colonel Emrich's report it is proper to state, that most of the deserters from the regiment are still in the Confederate service:

### Recapitulation

Total commissioned officers .....	102
Total originally enlisted men .....	879
Total recruits received .....	440
	<hr/>
Aggregate .....	1,421
Deduct casualties .....	921
	<hr/>
Aggregate remaining .....	500
 Killed .....	 226
Died of disease .....	151
Died of wounds .....	71
Resigned .....	24
Discharged .....	145
Transferred .....	98
Missing by capture or otherwise .....	41
	<hr/>
Total Casualties .....	921
 Aggregate wounded .....	 734
Aggregate disabled .....	85
Captured .....	257
Exchanged .....	124
Died .....	24
Oath to United States .....	26
	<hr/>
Total .....	174
	<hr/>
Not returned .....	83

I hereby certify that the foregoing record of names, dates, facts and historical memoranda, is correctly given.

John P. Emrich, Lieutenant Colonel, Commanding  
Station: Near Petersburg, Virginia

Dated: January 1, 1865

January 25, 1865—Captain Fagan's diary records that the division left camp and marched up the Darbytown road by Burgess's Mill, in another effort to intercept raiders who were going in the direction of Weldon, N. C. This march was continued through Dinwiddie C.H., passing by "Smoky Ordinary" and to within five miles of Belleville, without seeing the enemy; and the division only got back to camp on January 31th. The roads had been badly cut up by passing wagon trains and were now frozen hard. The weather was intensely cold, and men and officers suffered agonies from sore feet. Our troops did not succeed in overtaking the raiders.

Again on February 6, the regiment made another forced march and it arrived at Hatcher's Run, after (Major) General (John B.) Gordon had been repulsed at that place, in time to check the pursuing enemy. In the fight here Captain (Robert W.) Sanders of Co. A., was wounded and two men killed. During the remainder of this month the regiment was most of the time under random artillery fire. Rations were short and the weather often very bad; but nothing of special importance to the regiment occurred until March 4, from which time on I shall be able later to present to my readers a graphic description of the last days of the regiment, from the pen of Captain Fagan. But consider here

#### Conditions At Petersburg in Spring of 1865

The situation of our army at Petersburg in the months of January, February and March, 1865, was truly forlorn. For months and months, now nearing a year, Lee's forces had held Grant's army at bay, but attrition was doing its work. Grant's losses had been appalling, but he was from time to time receiving recruits. Our losses had been heavy, and we had no means of making them good. Horses were dying from starva-

tion and men suffering from want of clothing and shelter and food. Grant might undermine and explode, we had no powder to spare for countermining. Grant was continually extending his lines to our right and sending out his cavalry, now armed with magazine Spencer rifles, to raid our communications, when we were without infantry or artillery with which to extend our lines except by weakening them elsewhere, and had not cavalry sufficient either in number or equipment to meet the enemy's. And if this was the condition where we were defending the Capital of the Confederacy, how was it elsewhere? (General Edmund) Kirby Smith was somewhere in the west with an army, but he was in no condition to help or be helped. The Mississippi rolled between, and was patrolled by ironclads. Atlanta had fallen, Hood's army had been almost destroyed at Franklin and Nashville. Sherman had made waste in Georgia and destroyed its principal railroads. Charleston had been evacuated, and in Captain Fagan's diary entries were being made like this: "December 25, 1864. Savannah and Fort Fisher have fallen." "February 14, 1865, Sherman reported to have cut the railroad below Branchville."

Long before, Captain Fagan had recorded, "July 10, 1864. The Alabama sunk miles off Cherbourg by the Kearsage." The wonderful exploits of the Alabama and her sister ships in destroying the enemy's commerce had for a time greatly annoyed the enemy, but that was all; and now even the Alabama was at the bottom of the sea.

It was, after all, the United States navy with which the newly born government in the South lacking naval resources, had never been able to cope. Like the serpent of classic fable that strangled Laocoon, after it had first wound itself about and pinioned fast his arms and legs, so the United States navy had, by penetrating our rivers, deprived our armies of the power to help each other and by winding its deadly folds around our sea coast was fast strangling the life out of the Confederacy. Until Sherman started from Chattanooga no signal success had anywhere been achieved by any Federal army, east of the Mississippi, that had not been directly aided by the navy. It was the gun boats that enabled Grant to capture Fort Donelson and Nashville, and made successful the

expedition to Huntsville, Ala., in 1862. It was the navy that captured Memphis, Island No. 10, New Orleans, Fort Fisher and Mobile, compassed the downfall of Vicksburg, cut off Confederate communications across the Mississippi, and burned our depots of supplies along nearly all the navigable streams in the Confederacy. It was the gun boats on the James River that saved McClellan's army when he had been disastrously driven from his trenches on the Chickahominy; and Grant now had these gun boats at his back. More than all this, the navy by the blockade had destroyed for the Confederacy all opportunity of procuring with its cotton efficient supplies of railroad material and munitions of war from abroad. Our railroads and their rolling stock were wearing out. It was and had been impossible without better railroads, to concentrate rapidly our troops, and even to supply with decent food and clothing our armies where they were. Grant had been repulsed all along the lines from the Wilderness, and had only at last been content to cease swinging around a circle when he reached Petersburg where he had the navy in the James river to support him. Here he sat down, and after a few repulses, entrenched and entrenched, extending his lines further and further to his left. And think of that terrible crater! 278 men had without a moment's warning been blown into eternity, and every Confederate who after that manned our trenches knew that Grant had powder without stint, and that another mine might explode at any moment at any part of our line, and still our men did not falter. Attrition, shot and shell and famine, all combined, were doing their work. Our cavalry was melting away, and when Sheridan's troopers were raiding our lines of communication, it was Anderson's—now Mahone's—division of infantry, in which was the 8th Alabama, that was often sent out tramping, footsore, along frozen roads, in a vain effort to overtake the raiders.

This is but a faint picture of the conditions as our soldiers saw them when our army, its line at last broken, began its retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox. If there was any hope left in the hearts of Lee's veterans, who can fail now to see that it was only such hope as was born of unconquerable courage and unfaltering faith in their leaders? That there were many who fell out of the ranks in that dreadful march,

some because of physical exhaustion and others because they had lost heart, is undeniable. The marvel is that so many still had the physical ability to march, and still remain faithful, tramping along without sleep and without food, and fighting to the last; the pity is that all did not have the courage and the constancy of those heroes who stood by the flag of the old regiment until General Lee had surrendered, and then cried like children as they tore that flag into tatters. There were at the surrender 153 men and sixteen officers, making altogether 169 men of the 8th Alabama, who were paroled. These figures are official, from the captured archives, and they show that the 8th Alabama was one of the largest Confederate regiments at Appomattox.



## CHAPTER XVII

## The Last Few Days

The following account of the last few days is by Captain Fagan, and I know of nothing more touching:

From the diary of W. L. Fagan, former Captain of Co. K, written from day to day and extended in 1867, with notes added in 1905.

On the night of March 4, 1865, Mahone's division moved from their winter quarters on the Boydton plank road, and relieved Pickett's division on the line extending from Appomattox river to Howlett's home battery, on the James river. This battery was of heavy guns, built in a bluff near the home of Dr. Howlett, opposite Farrow's Island, and within range of Butler's Dutch Gap Canal. Wilcox's Brigade on the left, rested on this battery. There was no firing along the line and the half starved men enjoyed the rest and quiet. Daily details were made to search the field of anti-scorbutics, which, when found, were wild onions, the most indigestible food ever eaten by man. Our rations are  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of canned beef and a loaf of bread.

April 1st. — Last night the enemy gave us the grandest artillery display of the war. For several hours it seemed that every battery from Hare's house to the Jerusalem Plank Road was in action. The sky outlined the path of the thousands of hissing mortar shells thrown into the city. From my post I watched the terrific cannonade.

On the night of April 1st, Grant celebrated the victory of Five Forks. Every piece of artillery in the thickly studded forts, batteries and mortar beds joined in the prodigious clamor — it appeared as if fiends of the air were engaged in the sulphurous conflict (Pollard's Lost Cause).

Sunday, April 2nd, 1865. — Everything quiet in camp this morning. Sumpter Williamson of Co. A, invited

me to dine with him, as he had captured some fine "rats" in a barn several miles to the rear. I felt grateful for his invitation, but I can't eat a rat. There are rumors that Grant has possession of the South Side Railroad and also our old winter quarters and that General A. P. Hill was killed. The camp is full of "grape vine" despatches, while men and officers collect in groups to hear the news.

At sunset, orders received to move immediately — as we have no baggage the regiment soon formed. We are glad to go, since the entire regiment has the "itch" which Pickett's division left as an inheritance. At dark marched towards the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. Adjutant Morgan Cleveland on the march whispered to me to watch my men, lest some desert. I replied with some irritation that I had no deserters in my company. Before reaching the railroad Cleveland told me that a number of our people had deserted. I was sorry for my reply to him at the trenches, and asked for forgiveness. Marched several miles along the railroad in the direction of Richmond. The railroad filled with heavy creaking trains headed for Richmond. The sky above reflected the light of burning buildings and commissary stores, while at intervals the earth is shaken by the exploding gun boats and magazines on the James river. The men march in silence, not a word spoken — they, like myself, are awed by the complete and absolute silence that surrounds us. I am told we are going to Burkeville, Va. We marched all night and took a road that leads to Chesterfield, C. H.

April 3rd, Monday. — On the march. This morning about 8 a.m., passed the wagon train. Scores of ambulances were filled with women and children and negro girls. The men are spiteful at seeing this innovation, and make caustic comments. "That's the crowd that draws our rations." They are government ambulances, and might be used to help along some tired or sick soldier. Stubbs was a son of Commonwealth Attorney Stubbs of Norfolk, Va., who had been im-

prisoned by General (Benjamin Franklin) Butler. His office and house searched by Federal soldiers, and his wife and daughter insulted. Mrs. Wright, after the execution of her husband, was sent to Richmond, and Miss Stubbs came with her, and was in Petersburg at the evacuation. Captain Parker, of the 11th Alabama, was a near relative. Bill Stubbs, of Norfolk, Va., standing on a fence waved his hand and said: "Captain, I promised sister last night that I would stand by my colors. Most of the boys stayed in Petersburg." Noble girl, with all your persecutions you are loyal still! Lieutenant V. 41st Va., caught up and contradicted Stubbs' statement of the wholesale desertions of the Virginians.

These men think the evacuation of Richmond insured the downfall of the Confederacy. Some Alabama and Georgia men having married in Petersburg, remained.

The three cotton factories at Petersburg employed hundreds of girls, as they run day and night. The soldiers married these factory girls, some for life, others for "during the war." Dr. J. D. D. Renfro, the Chaplain of the 10th, informed me that he married some couples of this class every night while the army was before Petersburg.

Marched all day and camped at dark two (2) miles from Chesterfield, C. H. about 20 miles from Petersburg. My negro boy is straggling with my haversack. A piece of bread from a comrade, and some cool water, I slept as only a tired man could sleep, after being awake 60 hours.

Tuesday, April 4th — Camp near Chesterfield, C. H. Left camp 4 a.m., marched by Budd's store, and went into camp at Goode's Bridge, on the Appomattox river. The men are without rations — they are promised rations tomorrow at Amelia, C. H. Grant's army has not molested us, and I suppose we are leaving him behind. The men are cheerful and make no complaints, for we believe General Lee knows what he is doing.

Wednesday, April 5, 1865 — Amelia, C. H. About 3 a.m., this morning the familiar cry — “Fall in, men” — “Fall in” — was given, and the regiment moved rapidly toward Amelia, C. H. — arrived about 9 a.m. Passed Gordon’s corps in camp near the town. Halted in the streets of C. House for some time. The entire army appears to be concentrated here, moving gently toward Farmville.

I sat on the curb of the sidewalk to rest. General Lee is near me in his carriage, which is filled with baggage. Gordon is in earnest conversation with him which continues nearly an hour. General Longstreet is nearby. Seated on his horse he has a tired look. He strokes his arm with his hand, the other resting on the pommel of his saddle. His horse with his nose nearly to the ground is asleep. He is greatly changed since 1862, when Major Fairfax by his orders, at Gaines’ Mill, sent me after the Pennsylvania Buck Tails. General Mahone has a quiet, subdued look. I have not heard him “yell” at anybody since we started. There are no commissary trains here, only artillery and ordnance wagons. No rations issued.

NOTE: Several days before General Lee had despatched most urgent orders that commissary stores be sent from Danville to Amelia, C. H. The authorities in Richmond bungled the command. General Lee found there not a single ration for his army. It was a terrible revelation (Pollard’s “Lost Cause.”)

(Major General Charles W.) Fields’, Mahone’s and Pickett’s division, at 12 m. moved down the railroad toward Farmville. When several miles from the town the Yankee Cavalry attacked Wilcox’s Brigade but were repulsed. Marched all the evening and at dark we are still moving.

April 6, Thursday. On the march. Having marched all night, this morning at 8 a.m. we are at a point seventeen miles from Burkeville, and eighteen miles from Farmville. General Lee passed to the front fol-

lowed by large escort of cavalry. The weather very warm, no rest — the halts are only for a moment for the artillery to pull the hills.

I suffered this morning, with intense nausea, followed by giddiness and ringing in my ears. The sensations are peculiar and distressing. I walk along supported by one of my comrades, without any apparent volition. My men drag themselves along the road, making no complaints — they do not straggle. The country is apparently poor and thinly settled and there is nothing to be gained by foraging. After marching nearly seventeen miles today, at 4 p.m., two and a half miles from High Bridge, we formed line of battle along the Lynchburg Railroad. Before we could perfect our line, we were hurried toward Sarlow Creek. Gordon's corps had been routed and Sheridan had captured about 400 wagons of our army, which were parked waiting to cross the bridge. General Mahone's baggage was captured. I am told he had a large sum of Confederate money, also money of several Richmond banks. The Federal signal lights are seen in front and over each flank. They are powerful lights of different colors, as reflected on the sky. We lay in line of battle until 3 a.m.

We found a hogshead of tobacco, and we could smoke, although we had nothing to eat. The night was intensely dark, with the wind blowing a stiff breeze. About four in the morning crossed High Bridge. This bridge is over 100 feet high and one-half mile long, and I felt uneasy groping my way along its tin-covered floor in the darkness. We rested near the bridge — two companies of the 9th Alabama regiment were posted on it with orders to burn it at day light.

April 7th. Farmville, Va. We secured a short rest, but no sleep. Before sunrise the Yankees were moving and crowding along the burning bridge as the 9th Alabama had fired two spans. Along the crest of the hill, and country roads thousands of soldiers in blue



were moving forward. The 8th Alabama was now the rear of the Army, moving backwards towards the Heights of Farmville. Our skirmish line was captured to a man, within a few hundred yards of our retreating columns. We halted near Cumberland Church, and threw forward another line of skirmishers, commanded by Captain (G. T. L.) Robinson of Co. B. The enemy changed their line of pursuit, and moved towards our right wing. We built a breastwork of fence rails, using tin plates and bayonets to remove the dirt. A continued fire was exchanged on the picket line, and E. W. McDaniel of my company was killed, and James Oakes wounded. About 2 p.m. the enemy made vigorous assault to our right. From my position I could see General Mahone, in the hottest of the fight leading his men forward. The enemy was driven back, and the balance of the day was quiet.

NOTE: "He, (Brigadier General Andrew A.) Humphreys, was up with the light of day, 7 April, and it was the combined 2nd and 3rd corps that saved High Bridge, and continued to fight and drive Lee all day long. — At Cumberland Church on the afternoon of the 7th, occurred the last stand up fight and pitched battle between the army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, and the army of the Potomac. Humphreys struck at Lee at 1:30 p.m., and asked for reinforcements." (Magazine of American History, October, 1886.)

We held our position until midnight. Details were sent after rations. The tired exhausted men returned at midnight and reported that they had been destroying wagon trains and cutting the spokes from the wheels of artillery. They did not find a crust of bread or a grain of corn. I am told the army is demoralized, deserting and straggling. It is 56 hours since I have had food or sleep. I suffer from giddiness and weakness — my men lay about in a stupor — they do not complain, they obey orders, as if asleep. A soldier tells me that he saw a Captain of artillery spike his guns, and disband his company, telling them to take the battery horses and go home.

April 8. Saturday. Made a long march of twenty miles, passing through New Store, and camped at dark. The famished, tired men lay down in the woods in silence. Not a word is spoken, and the men are soon asleep. Colonel Emrich, Captain Mordecai, Adjutant Cleveland and myself gathered around a little fire and smoked our pipes. Captain Spencer of Longstreets' staff, joins our group, and tells us that the enemy are across our front, and that Gordon will attack at daylight, and that we will assist Gordon. About a bushel of rations were given the regiment during the night. This morning at daylight a cavalryman waked me. I was across a pile of bush near the road. I must have been asleep where I fell. Today's march was dreadful — the men slept as they walked, and when a temporary halt was made they fell down. Nobody laughs, and nobody comments. Officers ask no questions about their companies — each man seems absorbed in his individual suffering.

April 9th, Sunday. Left camp at twelve last night and marched five miles. We are resting by the roadside while the wagon trains are moving forward. I am told the enemy is in our front, across our road to Lynchburg. And, that Gordon is driving them back. We are about a mile from the C. House. Near me is an upgrade in the road. A battery of artillery stalled, although the gunners helped at the wheels. In reply to my question a driver said: "The horses have had no rest, no water and nothing to eat since we left Amelia C. House."

A soldier of the regiment has just come in and reports that General Lee has surrendered the army. The men are indignant, and threaten the soldiers with a beating. He is told with much profanity that, a skulker, wagon-dog and hospital rat were news carriers. Dr. Robert Royston, an old friend, and Brigade Surgeon, rode to where I was lying down. His face, always so bright and pleasant, was a study — the tears were in his eyes, and choking with emotion, he said: 'General Lee has surrendered the army.' I cannot express my feel-

ings — the tears came to my eyes — the only tears during the entire war. The men crowded around Dr. Royston, eagerly asking questions, and then they would go away with tears falling down their dirty, bronzed faces. A pathetic sight — these starved men, who staggered when they walked, from exhaustion, truly they loved their land with a love far brought.

The Color Sergeant holding the flag in his hand, cried out, 'You have never run in a battle, and you don't surrender.' He tore the flag from the staff and divided it among the men. A piece about ten inches square came to me. I have it still, and would like to know who have the other pieces.

NOTE: "The flag's streamers, a red and white ribbon with tassels, fell to John A. Browne of Co. D, who married and settled in Suffolk Co., Virginia. The streamers with the names of the battles fought had been given to me by Miss Nina Cave near Orange C. H., Va., in April, 1864. When Browne, 32 years afterwards (in 1896), visited me, bringing along to exhibit his much prized trophies and learned from me their origin he asked me to decide whether they were mine or his. The decision was in his favor. With tears in his eyes and much hesitation he accepted it, declaring that at his death they should come to me or my family. His widow has since sent them and, pinned with the Cross of Honor given me by the U. D. C. with their story underneath, the frame that holds them now hangs in my parlor.

W. A. Herbert"

I sent Sergeants George Smith and Renas Richardson to learn the truth of the matter, for I still doubted it. When they returned they confirmed the report. Smith had a billet of wood, split from an apple tree. He stated that he saw a crowd of soldiers and newspaper correspondents, digging up an apple tree, under which the surrender had been arranged. Smith divided his billet with the Company. I still have my piece.

In the afternoon, the Federals were driving a bunch of beef cattle along the road near the Regiment. The men killed two (2) beeves. I explained to the officers in charge that the men were very hungry, for I was afraid he would resent our conduct. He answered that it was all right — that he always knew how hungry we were. After the entails were taken out, the beef was quartered, and divided, and before the hide could be removed, the men were cutting slices of warm raw beef which was greedily eaten. We had no salt — no fire — no bread — all too hungry to wait for these things.

April 10 — It is raining this morning. The surrender is formally announced to the army, the regiment marched to the field, and stacked their arms. I did not go, as that raw beef got in its perfect work, and I was too unwell to walk.

General Mahone ordered his division to be formed in a square and made then a short speech. He said, in part, that he wanted us to accept the surrender in good faith — to go home and make as good citizens as we had soldiers.

When my company was formed for the last time, I was deeply moved. The original muster roll called for 159 men and they were as good and true as ever wore the grey. Not one had ever been charged with failure to do his duty — not a man had ever been arrested. Along the battlefields of Virginia, were sleeping forty one. Twenty-seven had died of diseases, 101 wounds. Every officer had received wounds, and every private except one.

With the surrender at Appomattox, ended the career of the 8th Alabama volunteers. But its trials were not over, even when it had listened to the immortal words of Lee's farewell address to his army. It was still without food; 28,000 men and officers had surrendered with General Lee. General Grant generously issued 25,000 rations to General Lee (of which General Horace Porter gives an account in the November Century, 1887). General Lee thought this would be sufficient, but he

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did not know that two trains of rations sent to his army from Lynchburg, Va., had been captured by Sheridan the day before the surrender. So it was that 3,000 of these men failed to share in the food given by the victors. The 8th Alabama was among these, and its officers and soldiers spent their last day at Appomattox eating parched corn.



APPENDIX A

Consolidated Role of 8th Alabama Regiment, Exclusive of Field and Staff  
Recapitulation of strength, casualties, etc., of the 8th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers,  
from the 1st day of May, 1861, to the 31st day of December, 1864.

	Captains	1st. Lieut.	2nd Lieut.	Jr. 2nd Lieut.	Total Commissioned	Total Enlisted men	Aggregate	Volunteers	Conscripts	Substitutes
Whole Strength* .....	95	20	23	10	84	1293	1377	1179	165	21
Deduct from "Whole Strength for duplicate enumeration of same in other Alabama commands .....						12	12	10	2	—
Actual Force From Alabama .....	31	20	25	10	84	1281	1365	1179	165	21
Permanent Casualties:										
Killed:										
By the enemy .....	6	2	6	2	16	199	215	203	11	1
Otherwise .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
Died:										
Of disease .....	1	—	—	—	1	155	155	134	15	7
Of wounds .....	1	3	3	—	7	65	72	65	6	1
Resigned:										
For wounds .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
For disability .....	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
For other causes .....	5	5	5	3	18	—	18	18	—	—
Retired										
For wounds .....	4	1	—	1	6	15	21	20	—	1



APPENDIX B

Recapitulation of Strength, Casualties, Etc., of Company "F" of the 8th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers, from the 20th day of May, 1861, to the 31st day of December, 1864

	Captains	1st. Lieut.	2nd Lieut.	Jr. 2nd Lieut.	Total Commissioned	Total Enlisted men	Aggregate	Volunteers	Conscripts	Substitutes
Whole Strength*	3	1	5	—	9	110	119	86	27	6
Deduct from "Whole Strength for duplicate enumeration of same in other Alabama commands	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	1	—
Actual Force From Alabama	3	1	5	—	9	106	115	83	26	6
Permanent Casualties:										
Killed:										
By the enemy	—	—	2	—	2	12	14	12	1	1
Otherwise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died:										
Of wounds	1	—	1	—	2	2	4	4	—	—
Of disease	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	18	2	2
Resigned:										
For wounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For disability	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For other causes	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—

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## Retired

For wounds .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
For disability .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged:									
For wounds .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
For disability .....	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—
By expiration of service .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By sentence of court-martial .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By order of Secretary of War .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
By substitution .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Executed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Deserted .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—

## Transferred:

To same regiment .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
To other Alabama Commands .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—
By promotion to other Alabama Commands .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
To troops of other States .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Loss as above (deduct from "Whole Strength") .....	3	—	4	—	7	63	70	61	3
Remainder on Rolls .....	—	1	1	—	2	47	49	21	3

Of "Remainder" there are: —

## Absent:

Missing .....	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	2
Captured .....	—	1	—	—	1	6	7	3	4	—
In arrest .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without leave .....	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
For wounds .....	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	6	1	1
Detailed .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—
Total absent .....	—	1	—	—	1	20	21	11	7	5

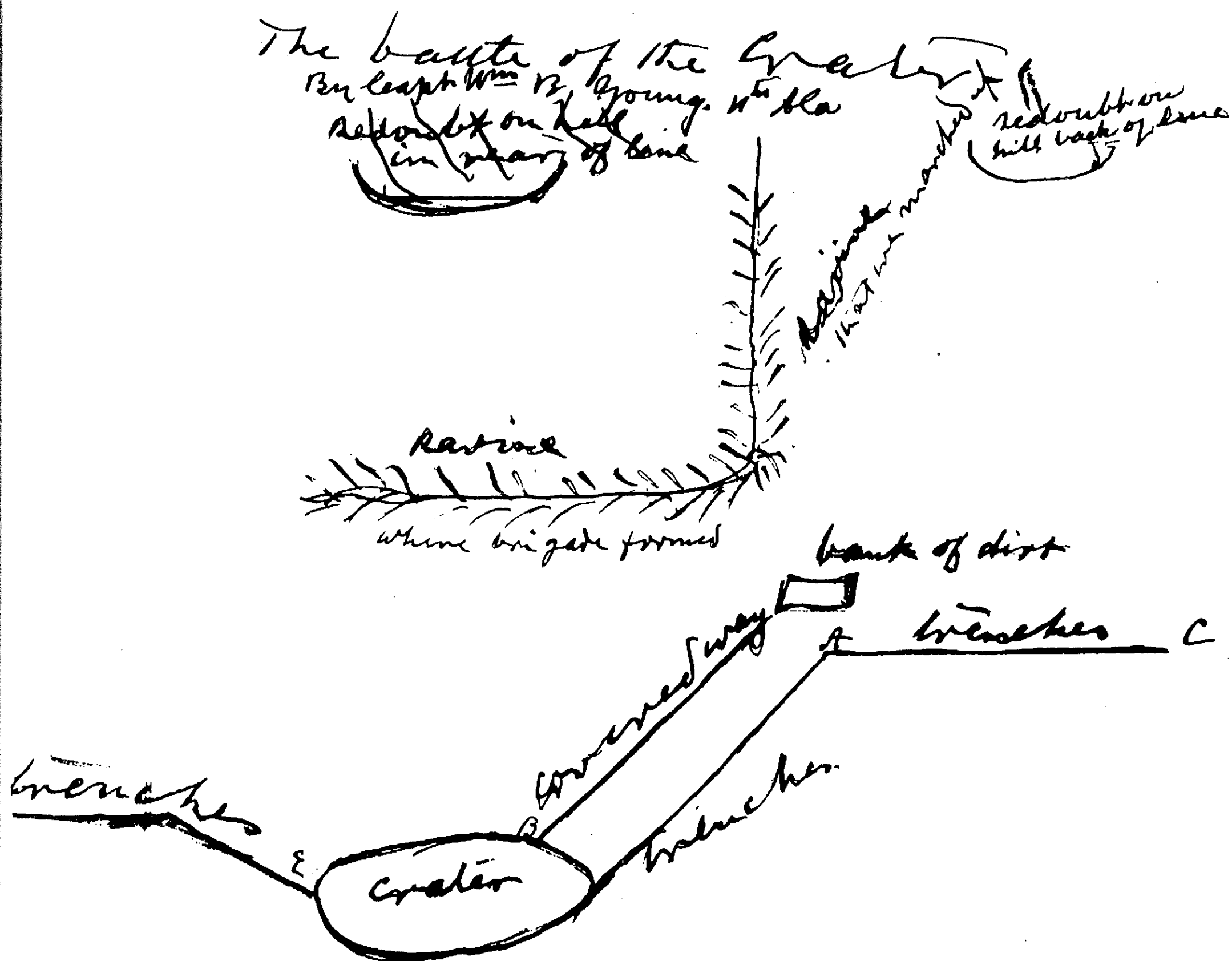
Substitutes		3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conscripts		3	8	—	7	—	3	—	—
Volunteers		34	38	—	14	—	8	1	2
Aggregate		40	48	—	21	—	11	1	2
Total Enlisted men		36	41	—	20	—	11	1	2
Total Commissioned		4	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
Jr. 2nd Lieut.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Lieut.		3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st. Lieut.		—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Captains		1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killed and Died		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounded, including killed and died		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Promoted for gallantry		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Captured		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exchanged		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Took oath to United States		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died prisoners of war		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Including every commissioned officer and enlisted man who has been attached to the command from its organization to present date. The number of persons who filled the various commissioned offices is given in the highest grade last filled by each; hence the number of times some subordinate offices may have been filled is not shown.

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## APPENDIX C

Captain Wm. B. Young's Account of the Battle of the Crater,  
7-30-64

The above is a rude sketch of the ground as I remember it. The redoubt on the hill in rear was occupied by a confederate battery of field pieces when Wilcox's brigade reached the ground. The "bank of dirt" in the sketch was a high bank to protect the troops in going to and from the ravine to the covered way. About 11 a. m., July 30th, 1864, Wilcox's Ala. brigade commanded by General J. C. C. Saunders (Sanders) was quietly withdrawn from the trenches leaving 125 men in the picket pits in front and an equal number in the vacated trenches, to keep up the appearance of their occupation. The brigade marched up the ravine to the point where it turned to our right and followed it until the brigade was opposite the crater and the trenches then occupied by the enemy. It was then halted, fronted and ordered to lie down. Mahone's Virginia brigade we found occupying the trenches along the line marked A. C. which they had recaptured. The enemy were then in possession of the Crater and a portion of the trenches on each side.

As soon as the brigade had lain down as directed Genl. Mahone said to Genl. Saunders, "come with me and I will show you what you have to do." They then proceeded to the high bank of dirt marked on the sketch and climbed up so as to see over the top of it and get a view of the ground that the brigade was to advance over, and the position it was to assault. As I was then acting as aide to Genl. Saunders, I accompanied him. Genl. Mahone then said to Genl. Saunders, "General your brigade *must* retake that ground, Wright's brigade assaulted it and were repulsed and have rallied in the trenches over to our right, when you advance they will be ordered to move down the trenches toward the crater and assist." "I wish you to call all your officers together and tell them to tell their men, that at one o'clock they will attack; that I wish them to go on a trail arms and without yelling till they pass the crest of the ridge in front, then give a yell and dash into the trenches and crater and not fire a shot till they get to the trenches occupied by the enemy, and tell them that there are no reserves, and that if they do not retake the works at the first charge they will have to keep charging till they do take them." Genl. Saunders did call all the officers together and told them what Genl. Mahone had said. The 9th Ala. was on the right of the brigade and the 11th Ala. on the left. Genl. Mahone's orders were carried out to the letter, and at one o'clock, by the watch, the brigade advanced at a trail arms and in common time till they passed the brow of the hill in their front, when they gave a yell and dashed for the works. Our advance drove all the enemy who were in the trenches to the left and right of the crater, into the crater, except some who jumped over the works and undertook to escape to their lines. The brigade closed round the crater on the Confederate side. The crater had a bank of earth around it like a big ant hill, and this bank of dirt separated our men from the enemy. Those who jumped over the works and ran for their lines were shot by the men in our trenches to the right and left of the crater. Some fine shots from Mahone's brigade climbed up on the high bank of earth above referred to and shot at all who attempted to escape, and few escaped. The men grabbed up the rifles dropped by the enemy and hurled them, bayonet foremost, into the crater and poked their rifles over and fired down into it. As fast as the enemy manned their side they were shot down. Genl. Saunders and myself came up to the crater near where the covered way touched it,

marked "B" on the sketch. Shortly after we reached the crater Genl. Saunders went to the right of the line and I remained at the point where we came to the crater. While I was standing there one of Mahone's couriers came up to me and asked for Genl. Saunders. I told him that the General had gone towards the right of the line. He said General Mahone wishes to know the exact condition of affairs here. I said "where is the General?" He replied he is behind the high bank at the end of the covered way. I then went back to where General Mahone was and explained to him the exact state of affairs. He said "why do the men not jump over on them and end the fight?" I replied "General they are so thick in there that if men jumped over they would jump into a bayonet and the men know it." He then to me "go back and tell Col. Tayloe I say to call for volunteers and go into the crater, it is of *vital* importance to have our lines reestablished at once." I knew that if I delivered this message to Col. Tayloe he would undertake to lead the way into the crater and it would mean almost certain death, so I determined on my way back, to try another method of getting possession of the crater. As soon as I got back I called out "Why don't you fools surrender?" "You will all be killed if you do not." One of their officers replied, "we will surrender if you will stop your men from firing." I stopped the men where I was standing and started around to the right — stopping the firing as I went. I had gone but a short distance when I found that the men behind me had commenced again. I went back to the point which was nearest our rear, and called to them that I could not stop the firing all along the line, but to drop their arms and come out by me and I would protect them. They promptly did this and rushed out by me to our rear. As they vacated the crater our men rushed in and the line was reestablished. I then went back and reported to Genl. Mahone that we were in possession of the entire line. As the prisoners rushed back over the open ground in our rear the enemy opened fire with cannister and killed several of the prisoners. General Saunders directed me, the next morning to have a detail made to bury the dead of the enemy and to count the bodies and report to him the number. The dead bodies in the crater were piled in the bottom and the crater was then filled up. There was about 300 dead in the crater. We had a detail of negro prisoners brought back and made them dig a long trench in rear of our line, gather all the dead enemy

fallen in the trenches and covered way and bury them. I counted bodies. The next day Grant asked for a truce to bury the dead lying between the lines. By the terms of the truce none of his men were to come over his trenches, except his working detail. We to establish a line of sentinels between the lines and deliver all bodies on our side of the line of sentries to his detail. By direction of Genl. Saunders I established the line of armed sentries and instructed them to allow no one to cross the line. We had a detail of negro prisoners brought down under guard, and made them gather the dead up and deliver them to the enemy detail. By this time the stench from the dead was very bad. The next day after dark the brigade went back to its former position. I counted over 800 dead bodies which were gathered up on the ground where we fought. We took about 700 prisoners, among them General Bartlett and his staff, they being the last prisoners to emerge from the crater. The brigade did not carry over 900 muskets into the action.

/s/ Wm. B. Young

## APPENDIX "D"

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS OF EIGHTH ALABAMA  
INFANTRY REGIMENT, C. S. A.

## Field and Staff

Colonel John A. Winston: 6-11-61 to 6-16-62. In command of the Regiment at the Siege of Yorktown, 4-62, and the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines. Retired 6-16-62 due to chronic ill health.

Colonel Young L. Royston: Captain of Co. "A", the "Alabama Rangers", from 5-8-61 to 3-20-62. Major of the Regiment, 3-20-62 to 5-5-62. Lt. Col., 5-5-62 to 6-16-62. Colonel, 6-16-62 to 11-2-64. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-61. Severely wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Also present at Siege of Yorktown, and battles of Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, and Fredericksburg. Retired, 11-2-64, due to permanent physical disability caused by the wound received at battle of Salem Church.

Colonel Hilary A. Herbert: Captain of Co. "F", the "Greenville Guards", from 5-21-61 to 5-5-62. Major of the Regiment, 5-5-62 to 6-12-62. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-5-62. Lt. Col., 6-12-62 to 11-2-64. Acting Colonel 5-3-63 to 5-6-64. Seriously wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Sent home and retired, 11-2-64, due to permanent physical disability caused by the wound received at battle of the Wilderness. Also at Siege of Yorktown, and battle of Williamsburg, 2nd Manassas, Sharpsburg, Salem Church, and Gettysburg. Paroled at Greenville, Ala., 5-65.

Lt. Col. John W. Frazer: 6-17-61 to 3-20-62. Graduate of the U. S. Military Academy. Resigned to accept Colonelcy of the 20th Alabama Infantry Regiment which he helped to organize.

Lt. Col. Thomas E. Irby: Major, 6-17-61 to 3-20-62. Lt. Col., 3-20-62 to 5-5-62. Killed at the battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Also present at the siege of Yorktown, 4-62.

Lt. Col. John P. Emrich: Captain of Co. "C", the "German Fusiliers", 5-25-61 to 6-16-62. Major of the Regiment, 6-16-62 to 11-2-64. Lt. Col., 11-2-64 to 4-9-65. Wounded at battle



of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Also present at Siege of Yorktown, and battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Petersburg Campaign. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Major Duke Nall: Captain, Co. "K", the "Southern Guards", 5-16-61 to 11-2-64. Promoted to Major, 11-2-64. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Seriously wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Also present at the Siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, 2nd Manassas, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, and Bristow Station. Died 11-4-64, from complications caused by wound received at the battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.

Adjutant Thomas Phelan: 9-28-61 to 4-15-62. Promoted to Captain of Co. "A", 4-15-62 to 6-27-62. Killed at the battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Also present at the siege of Yorktown, and the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines.

Adjutant Daniel Jones: 5-1-62 to 5-14-63. Appointed Assistant Quartermaster, 9th Alabama Infantry, 5-14-63. Wounded at the battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Also present at siege of Yorktown, and battles of Seven Pines, Chancellorship, and Gettysburg.

Adjutant Morgan S. Cleveland: Private, Co. "D", 5-10-61 to 7-61. Quartermaster Sergeant, 7-61 to 6-28-63. Appointed Adjutant of the Regiment, 6-28-63. Wounded at battle of Weldon Railroad, 8-20-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Assistant Quartermaster Julius A. Robbins: 6-12-61 to 9-30-63. Resigned.

Assistant Quartermaster R. P. McCormick: 6-1-62 to 10-25-62. Dropped.

Assistant Quartermaster H. J. Raphael: 11-10-63 to 2-1-64. Resigned.

Assistant Quartermaster William H. Dunn: 1st Corporal, Co. "H", 5-30-61 to 5-1-62. Ordnance Sergeant, 5-1-62 to 10-24-62. 2nd Lt., 10-24-62 to 2-17-64. Appointed Assistant Quartermaster (Captain) of Regiment, 2-17-64 to 6-14-64. Appointment expired.

Assistant Commissary of Subsistence G. W. Privett: 3-28-62 to 9-17-63. Resigned.

Assistant Commissary of Subsistence George H. Shorter: 6-12-61 to 3-25-62. Resigned.

Surgeon Robert T. Royston: Private Co. "A", 5-8-61 to 6-17-61. Appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, 6-17-61. Appointed Surgeon 9-28-61. Present in every battle in which the command was engaged from the siege of Yorktown through the battle of Burgess' Mill, 11-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Assistant Surgeon Daniel Parker: 1st Corporal and Sergeant of Co. "A", 5-8-61 to 7-3-61. Appointed Assistant Surgeon, 7-3-61. Assigned to the 10th Alabama Infantry, 5-5-64. Present in every battle in which the command was engaged from the siege of Yorktown through the battle of Burgess' Mill, 11-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Truehart: From 4-23-64. Transferred to an Engineer's Corps, 12-64. Present from the battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64 through the battle of Burgess' Mill, 11-64.

Chaplain William E. Massey: 10-15-63 to 4-9-65. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Ensign L. P. Ragsdale: Private, Co. "F", 5-21-61. Sergeant, 1863. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Appointed Ensign 4-8-64 to 10-31-64. No other record.

Sergeant Major William M. Byrd, Jr.: From 5-10-61. Present at siege of Yorktown, and battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Frazier's Farm, and 2nd Manassas. Promoted and transferred as Assistant Commissary for Subsistence, 11-62.

Sergeant Major J. P. Harris: From 5-10-61. Wounded at battle of Petersburg Crater, 7-64. Present throughout war.

Quartermaster Sergeant John H. Aunspaugh: Private, Co. "D". Promoted from the ranks, 8-63. Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Hospital Sergeant John Brown: Present at battles of Fredericksburg, Salem Church, Gettysburg, and Bristow Station. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Ordnance Sergeant David Buell: Quartermaster Co. "F" from 5-1-61. Promoted to Ordnance Sergeant of Regiment, 11-8-62. Present at siege of Yorktown, and battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, 2nd Manassas, Fredericksburg, Salem Church, and Gettysburg. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

## APPENDIX E

**Company "A", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company was raised on May 8, 1861, at Marion, Perry County, Alabama, as the "Alabama Rangers", and was mustered into C. S. A. service on June 9, 1861, for the period of the war.

Captain Young L. Royston: 5-8-61 to 3-10-62. Promoted to Major of the Regiment 3-20-62. Promoted to Lt. Col., 5-5-62. Promoted to Colonel 6-16-62. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Seriously wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Also present at siege of Yorktown, and battles of Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, and Fredericksburg. Finally retired, 11-2-64, due to physical disability due to wound received at battle of Salem Church.

Captain Robert W. Sanders: 1st Sergeant 5-23-61. Promoted to 2nd Lt., 4-23-62. 1st Lt., 7-13-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Wounded at battle of Petersburg, 6-22-64. Promoted to Captain 12-15-64. Hospitalized in Richmond, Va., when war ended.

Captain Thomas R. Heard, Jr.: 2nd Lt., 5-8-61. Captain 6-30-62. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Retired, 12-14-64, due to wound received at battle of the Wilderness.

Captain Thomas Phelan: 1st Sergeant 5-8-61. Promoted to Regimental Adjutant 9-28-61. Promoted to Captain of Company "A", 4-15-62. Killed in action at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Also present at siege of Yorktown, and battles of Williamsburg and Seven pines.

1st Lt., John C. Reid: 5-8-61 to 3-20-62. Promoted to Lt. Col., of 28th Alabama Infantry Regiment, 3-20-62.

1st Lt. John D. McLaughlin: 2nd Lt., 5-8-61. Promoted to 1st Lt., 3-20-62. Died from wounds received at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

1st Lt., C. E. Seawell: Transferred from the 4th Alabama Infantry and made the Sergeant Major of the 8th Alabama Regiment, 10-62. 2nd Lt., 11-25-62. 1st Lt., 12-15-64. Paroled at Marion, Alabama, 5-15-65.

2nd Lt., Martin V. Massey: Private 5-21-62. Corporal 8-14-61. Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Elected 2nd Lt., 3-25-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. N., 4-9-65.

Chaplain William E. Massey: Private 2-16-63. Appointed Chaplain of the Regiment, 11-16-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Asst. Surgeon Daniel Parker: 1st Corporal and Sergeant of Company "A", 5-8-61 to 7-3-61. Appointed Asst. Surgeon of the Regiment, 7-3-61. Assigned to the 10th Alabama Infantry Regiment, 5-5-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

2nd Lt., David B. Cady: 9-10-62 to 2-27-63. Cashiered 3-4-63. Deserted to the enemy. Sent to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D.C. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 3-25-63.

Surgeon Robert T. Royston: Private Company "A", 5-8-61. Appointed Asst. Surgeon of the Regiment, 6-17-61. Appointed Surgeon 9-28-61. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

### Enlisted Ranks

Adier, Joseph M.: His name appears on a register of deceased soldiers from Alabama which was filed for final settlement with family, 12-1-63.

Ashley, William N. 6-25-64—Russell Co., Ala.: Conscript. paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Anbrey, James, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala.: Died, 7-2-62, of wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Baber, J.M.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 6-20-65.

Bamburg, Lysander P. 5-8-61—Marion, Ala.: Accidentally shot in hand. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-61.

Barefield, Edmund 8-25-62—Clifton, Ala., Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., 10-63. Exchanged and hospitalized at Chimborazo Hospital No. 5, Richmond, Va., 3-64.

Barefield, John 8-25-62—Clifton, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Chose not to be exchanged.

Barrett, David W., 9-27-61—Died of wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Barrett, James, 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Reported a deserter.

- Blair, James H., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged from Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 8-5-62. Hospitalized and supposed to have died at South Carolina Hospital, Petersburg, Va.
- Blakely, J. T.: Corporal. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Gainesville, Ala., 5-14-65.
- Boggs, Benjamin F. 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 6-1-61.
- Bolling, Allen 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Exchanged, 1-63. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Name placed on Roll of Honor for gallantry. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Joined U. S. 3rd Maryland Cavalry.
- Bowline, W. R. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-30-65.
- Boykin, M. B. 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Present through 1864.
- Bradburg, George W. 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Culpepper C. H., 11-11-62.
- Bradley, James W. 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to U. S. A. Smallpox Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., 6-30-64. Paroled, 10-64.
- Brown, David, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Hanover Junction, 5-24-64.
- Brown, Oliver C. 5-21-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 11-11-61.
- Brown, Thomas, 5-21-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 10-15-61.
- Brown, William, 5-8-61—Marion Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 12-15-61.
- Browning, B. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Gainesville, Ala., 5-14-65.
- Burroughs, Bryan, 11-19-64—Marion, Ala. Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Burt, J. F., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 10-64. Died of illness, 11-30-64.
- Bushard, James Duke, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Discharged due to his wounds, 9-22-62.



- Caddell, William J., 4-8-61—Marion, Ala. 5th Sergeant, 8-1-62. 4th Sergeant, 4-1-63. 2nd Sergeant, 2-1-64. Killed at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-12-64.
- Cady, George N., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of South Mountain during 1st Maryland Campaign, 9-15-62. Exchanged, 1-63. Deserted to the enemy, 3-27-63.
- Caesar, William, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Musician. Discharged due to physical disability, 10-62.
- Candle, John A., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. May have been exchanged.
- Cariker, Henry, 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala. Substitute for a conscript. Died of illness in Richmond, Va., hospital, 8-2-63.
- Carleton, Reuben J., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Sergeant 7-12. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Died, 6-12-64, from wounds received 5-12-64 at battle of Spotsylvania C. H.
- Cassidy, John, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged due to physical disability caused by his wounds, 11-15-62.
- Cavanaugh, William. Deserted his Company. However remained in Confederate service by joining C. S. Navy.
- Clark, Edmond, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at a battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-5-62. Sergeant 4-1-63. Detailed as Machinist at Richmond, Va., 9-2-64.
- Clark, William. His name appears on a roll of paroled Confederate soldiers, 6-65.
- Coche, John W. Captured 7-3-62. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Cochran, J. W., 5-8-61—Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Took oath of allegiance to U. S. A. at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 5-65.
- Cochran, Samuel, 9-2-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Colburn, John W., 5-8-61 — Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Lynchburg, Va., 7-62.
- Coley, Robert F., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Corporal. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Paroled at Lynchburg, Va., 4-13-65.
- Cook, John J., 5-21-61—Marion, Ala. Wagonmaster. Transferred to Co. K., 11th Alabama Regiment, 4-13-65.

- Cook, William C., 5-21-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness near Yorktown, Va., 12-61.
- Daly, John, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Froze to death near Fredericksburg, Va., 2-22-63.
- Dargan, James, 5-8-61—Marion. 2nd Corporal. 4th Sergeant 8-14-61. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Davis, James H., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. 2nd Sergeant, 6-5-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged 3-1-64.
- Deal, Lewis O. Conscript. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- DeBarleder, A. H. His name appears on a roll of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-20-65.
- Donavan, Thomas J., 6-4-61—Gloucester Point, Va. Died of typhoid fever at Richmond, Va., 12-25-62.
- Donovan, Moses E., 6-4-61—Gloucester Point, Va. 4th Sergeant, 6-5-62. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged, 3-64. 2nd Sergeant, 9-1-64.
- Donovan, Henry, 8-3-61—Yorktown, Va. Mortally wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Died, 7-27-62.
- Doremas, T. J. His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as patient, 12-20-62.
- Draper, William, 8-11-62—McAndrew, Ala. Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Duke, Perry M., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Duke, William H., 5-8-61 Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Duncan, John, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Williamsburg, Va., 3-62.
- Fleming, J. Q., 3-21-62—Rockford, Ala. Conscript. Died in a Richmond hospital, 12-15-62.
- Fleming, R. H., 8-21-62—Rockford, Ala. Conscript. Died of pneumonia at the 2nd Alabama hospital, Richmond, 2-2-63.
- Fibry, S.H. His name appears on a register of Confederate soldiers who died of wounds or disease. n.d. n.p.
- Folter, Elliott. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 8-30-63. Transferred to a U. S. hospital, 1-15-64.
- Foster, R. M., 5-23-61—Decatur, Ala. Transferred from Company C. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Never returned from wounded furlough and reported a deserter.

- Fuller, John, 2-12-64—Demopolis, Ala. Wounded (not by enemy), 8-64, at Deep Bottom, Va. Deserted to the enemy.
- Gentry, Jasper M., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Gentry, John M., 8-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Died at Point Lookout Prison, 1-16-64.
- Gentry, Manly. Detailed as Teamster for hospital.
- Gentry, Reason J., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Gilleland, A. J., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Died of pneumonia at 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 12-15-62.
- Golden, G. W. Conscript. Paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-65.
- Gregory, S. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-25-65.
- Griffin, Richard C., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. 3rd Sergeant. Died at Bigler's Wharf, York Co., Va., 11-16-61.
- Hamrick, James, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Exchanged, 7-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 2-18-65.
- Hanney, T. His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as admitted as a patient, 2-21-63.
- Harman, A. E., 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Harwood, C. F., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Retired, 12-21-62, due to wounds received at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62.
- Heming, R. H. His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 12, Richmond, Va., as deceased.
- Hilston, J. His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., 2-20-63.
- Hokes, J. D. Corporal. His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 5-9-64.
- Holstead, John, 8-28-62—Clopton, Ala. Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 7-11-63.
- Howard, Claudius F., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. His name appears on the muster roll of the Company for 3 months in 1861.
- Hubbard, Andrew J. Corporal. Sergeant, 4-1-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 2-10-65.
- Huff, Ira H. Conscript. Discharged, 3-13-63.

- Hutchins, Michael, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Killed at battle of Totopotomoy Creek, 6-8-64.
- Ivey, Hinton, C. G., 5-8-61 — Marion, Ala. Corporal, 8-1-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Exchanged 2-64.
- Ivey, William H. P., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Exchanged, 7-16-62. Died, 7-12-63, of wounds received at battle of Gettysburg.
- Jackson, Joseph, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. 4th Sergeant. 1st Sergeant, 4-31-62. Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Jackson, Love (Lowe), T., 8-10-62—Marble Valley, Ala. Conscript. Present throughout war.
- Jackson, William L., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Richmond, Va., 11-8-64.
- Jackson, William T., 8-10-62—Marble Valley, Ala. Conscript. Died of illness at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-8-64.
- James, Edward Dargan, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Corporal. 4th Sergeant, 8-14-61. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Jeffreys (Jeffries), James, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 6-19-62.
- Jennings, Henry W.—Lowndesboro, Ala. Transferred from 3rd Alabama Regiment, 9-13-61. Died of illness while home, 9-7-62.
- Jennings, Samuel K., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. 3rd Corporal. 1st Corporal, 8-14-61. 5th Sergeant, 9-1-61. Killed at battle of the Wilderness, 5-5-64.
- Johnson, C. C., 9-11-63—Marion, Ala. Conscript. Captured at Burkesville, Va., 4-6-65. Released, 6-14-65.
- Johnson, Charles P., 9-11-63—Conscript.
- Johnson, D. E. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-20-65.
- Johnson, Henry S., 3-25-63—Marion, Ala. Conscript. Orderly for the Commanding Officer.
- Johnson, James, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Accidentally shot. Discharged due to physical disability, 9-61.
- Johnson, Scott, 3-10-64—Selma, Ala. Conscript. Musician. Captured at battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., 2-6-65. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md., and paroled 6-14-65.

- Jones, Harrison. Died of illness at Amelia, C.H., Va., 5-12-62.
- Joy, W. H. His name appears on a list of prisoners of war on the Steamer Katskill, 8-5-62.
- Kelley, Gully, 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.—Substitute. Wounded at battle of Burgess' Mill, 1-27-64.
- Kendrick, D. His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 3-19-65.
- Kirkland, Moses S., 8-28-62—Echo, Ala. Conscript. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Paroled at Albany, Ga., 5-24-65.
- Latner, John V., 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Fredericksburg, Va., 11-21-62.
- Lee (Lea), Henry C., 6-11-61—Marion, Ala. Transferred from Company K, 11th Alabama, 3-12-62. Detailed to Division Signal Corps, 7-28-63.
- Linn, W. J. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-19-65.
- Lockwell, J. A. 4th Corporal, 10-1-62. Deserted to the enemy.
- Logan, George W., 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Died, 2-64.
- Logan, Henderson B., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Corporal, 8-1-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Paroled n.d. Died at Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 4-3-65.
- Logan, William L., 5-21-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 10-61.
- Martin, William E., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Permanently disabled.
- McCullough, Rufus, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
- McDonald, William, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 5-27-61.
- Milhouse, Clarence A., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. 1st Sergeant, 8-1-62. Deserted, 3-27-63. Took oath of allegiance.
- Morrison, William. Conscript. Deserted and took oath of allegiance to U. S. A.
- Murphy, Richard, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, 12-13-62. Promoted to 1st Corporal for gallantry, 4-1-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness,



- 5-6-64. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Name placed on the Roll of Honor. Resigned, 12-64.
- Murray, W. E. His name appears on a register of payment to discharged soldiers, 1-25-64.
- Oakes, J. D. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. 4th Corporal, 3-64. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Oakes, John L., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Severely wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-9-64. Discharged and died from his wounds before reaching home.
- Oakes, Marcus D. L., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Captured near the end of the war.
- Oakes, William Thomas, 5-16-61—Marion, Ala. 1st Sergeant, 4-1-63. Accidentally wounded with an axe, 11-16-64. Paroled at Lynchburg, Va., 4-15-65.
- Oats, W. S. His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as discharged to duty, 5-5-64.
- Ogly, W. T. Sergeant. His name appears on a register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., 5-6-63.
- Orr, James, 8-27-62—Marion, Ala. Conscript.
- Orr, Sample, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Teamster. Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.
- Owens, Lewis G., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 3-62.
- Pearl, Thomas. His name appears on a register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 2, Richmond, Va., 11-5-62.
- Pedigo, Thomas J., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 11-28-61.
- Perrin, Jasper. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Tuscaloosa, Ala., 5-18-65.
- Philpot, John C., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 7-62.
- Price, F. M.—His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 6-25-64.
- Rayel, Eugene, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 9-61.
- Roberson, (Robertson) Lewis J., 8-14-62—Elba, Ala. Substitute for a Conscript.
- Rowe, Fletcher, 8-19-62—McAndrew, Ala. Conscript. Died of illness near Fredericksburg, Va., 1-21-63.

- Rutherford, Thomas (William) J., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 12-61.
- Rutledge, Benjamin W., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged, 9-27-62.
- Smelley (Smiley), Thomas J., 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 10-27-63.
- Smelley (Smiley), Samuel, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability from C. S. A. Hospital, Danville, Va., 7-62.
- Smith, Aaron, 8-26-62—Clopton, Ala. Conscript. Wounded at battle of the Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64.
- Smith, J. E. (L). His name appears on a register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, as admitted as patient, 2-20-63.
- Smith, N. His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., as admitted as patient, 6-25-64.
- Snodly, Samuel, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 7-1-62.
- Speir, John P., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died of illness at home, 9-18-62.
- Stack, Richard, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62. Deserted to the enemy, 9-5-62. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 9-12-62.
- Steele, J. His name appears on a list of prisoners of war captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.
- Stevens, John M., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Detailed as guard at Bartlett's Hospital, Richmond, Va. Discharged due to physical disability, 7-62.
- Stockwell, John (James) A., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Exchanged, 7-16-62. 4th Corporal 10-62. Deserted to the enemy, 3-27-63, near Chancellorsville, Va.
- Taylor, Samuel. His name appears on a register of Seminary Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., as returned to duty, 12-26-61.
- Thompson, Samuel, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Tomblinson, James, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded and captured at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Paroled, 10-2-62. Died of illness at Mt. Jackson, Va., 21-11-62.

- Tomblinson, James W., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Killed on the picket line near Petersburg, Va., 10-27-64.
- Tomblinson, Ulysses, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to over age, 7-64.
- Traywick, William H., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Tubb, Felix T. Conscript. Captured at battle of Hatcher's Run, 2-7-65. Sent to City Point, Va., 2-8-65. Released, 6-8-65, from Point Lookout, Md.
- Tubb, George W., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. 2nd Sergeant. Died, 6-16-62, from wounds received at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62.
- Tucker, David, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. 4th Corporal, 4-1-63. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Tucker, John, 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-61.
- Vines, James A. (V), 8-6-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala. Conscript. Captured near Petersburg, Va., 2-65. Released at Point Lookout, Md., 6-21-65.
- Wacher, George. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Waddle, Richard J., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. 5th Sergeant. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Walker (Wacher), George J., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Captured straggling near Sharpsburg, Md., 9-62. Exchanged, 11-10-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Walker, J. E. His name appears on a register of Small Pox Hospital, Richmond, Va., 12-62.
- Walstead, J. His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 2-20-63.
- Wamble, George W., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Ward, William H., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Discharged due to his wounds, 8-62.
- Weeks, Henry J., 8-8-62—Elba, Ala. Conscript. Deserted to the enemy, 8-2-64.
- Weeks, John W., 8-22-62—Camp Watts, Ala. Transferred from Company E, 1-1-64. Deserted, 1-65.
- Whitus, William R., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Sent to hospital in Richmond, Va., 8-62. Supposed to have died.

- Wilkenson, U. His name appears on a register of Seminary Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 12-26-61 as returned to duty.
- Williams, Francis (Frank), K., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Corporal, 5-61. 2nd Sergeant, 12-61. Died, 7-16-62, from wounds received at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Williams, J. H. His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-23-65.
- Williams, Robert M., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-1-61.
- Williamson, Sumpter M., 7-17-63—Richmond, Va. Transferred from Richmond City Battalion, 8-64. Wounded on picket line, 8-24-64.
- Wilson, E., 9-5-62—Macon Co., Ala. Conscript. Died of illness at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-9-63.
- Wilson, Lewis J., 9-30-62—Wetumpka, Ala. Killed at battle of Weldon Railroad, 8-21-64.
- Woolly, H. A., 2-13-63—Marion, Ala. Conscript. Seriously wounded at battle of Gettysburg. 7-2-63. Leg amputated and discharged due to physical disability.
- Wyers, John Henry, 9-27-61—Marion, Ala. Accidentally wounded, 9-27-62. Discharged due to physical disability, 11-62.
- Winters, Benjamin F., 5-8-61—Marion, Ala. Killed at battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62.

## APPENDIX F

**Company "B", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company was raised on April 25, 1861, at Wetumpka, Coosa County, Alabama, as the "Governor's Guard" and was mustered in C. S. A. service on June 9, 1861, for the period of the war.

**Officers**

Captain T. W. W. Davies: 5-13-61 to 3-20-62. Promoted to Major of the 28th Alabama Infantry Regiment, 3-20-62.

Captain G. W. Hannon: 1st Lt., 5-17-61. Captain, 3-20-62. Died 8-8-62, from wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Captain M. G. McWilliams: 2nd Lt., 5-17-61. 1st Lt., 3-20-62. Captain, 8-8-62. Died of illness, 1-10-64.

Captain G. T. L. Robison: 1st Sergeant, 5-13-61. 2nd Lt., 9-4-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. 1st Lt., 12-29-62. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Captain, 1-10-64. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., 4-9-65.

1st Lt. J. B. Hannon: Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Promoted to 2nd Lt., 12-29-62. Wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C.H., 5-12-64. 1st Lt., 1-10-64. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., 4-9-65.

2nd Lt. Louis H. Crumpler: 5-17-61 to 12-4-61. Resigned due to physical disability.

2nd Lt. C. M. Maynard: Jr. 2nd Lt., 5-17-61. 2nd Lt., 12-15-61. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

2nd Lt. John M. Loyall: 2nd Sergeant, 5-13-61. Jr. 2nd Lt., 3-20-62. 2nd Lt., 5-2-62. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

2nd Lt. William J. Canterbury: 3rd Sergeant, 5-13-61. Jr. 2nd Lt., 6-30-62. 2nd Lt., 9-4-62. Died, 12-29-62, from wounds received at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.

2nd Lt. A. M. DeBardeleben: 4th Sergeant, 5-13-61. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Jr. 2nd Lt., 11-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Apparently paroled. 2nd Lt., 1-64. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala. 5-19-65.



## Enlisted Ranks

Arnold, B. R.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1862.

Arnold, David C. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.

Arnold, J., 7-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Killed, 6-22-64, near Petersburg, Va.

Arnold, Robert P. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Seriously wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Treated at various U. S. hospitals in and about Gettysburg, Pa. Apparently given wounded parole and sent to a Richmond hospital for further treatment, 6-64.

Bailey, A. V. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. 4th Corporal. Discharged 9-21-61.

Baker, James W. 8-15-62—Wetumpka, Ala. Conscript. Detailed as Teamster with forage unit throughout war.

Barron, J. B.: Died of illness at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 1-27-63.

Barron, T. J. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Treated at Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va. Furloughed to Alabama 7-25-63. Hospitalized in Montgomery, Ala., 9-1-64.

Barwick, James G.: His name appears on a register of deceased soldiers from Alabama.

Beck, W. E.: Died of illness, 3-4-63, at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va.

Bern, D. H.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as admitted 11-10-62.

Benton, B. P. 5-14-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.

Betts, William S. 9-1-61—Yorktown, Va. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.

Biggs, William, 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Detailed as Shoemaker to Columbus, Ga.

Black, J. T.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 5-7-64.

Black, W. E.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as dying 3-5-63.

Blake, William, 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.

- Exchanged 8-5-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H. 4-9-65.
- Bowdoin, John W. 8-22-62—Wetumpka, Ala. Detailed to Army pontoon train.
- Bowley, G. W. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Bowley, W. H. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Released from Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 6-14-65.
- Bowring, John W. 8-2-62—Wetumpka, Ala. 3rd Corporal. Discharged, 12-9-61, due to physical disability.
- Bowring, Thompson. 5-15-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Musician. Discharged due to physical disability, 5-22-62.
- Brown, N. L.: His name appears on a register of Way Hospital, Meridian, Miss., 1-1-65.
- Buckner, Charles G. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Buckner, M. W. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Bulger, L. P. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Burk, Henry W. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Died of illness, 7-15-62.
- Butler, D. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Musician. Died of illness, 8-14-61.
- Burton, B. F.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Mobile, Ala., 6-18-65.
- Bush, John H. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Bush, R. T. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-16-65.
- Cain, William P. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Detailed as nurse at Camp Winder General Hospital, Richmond, V., 12-14-62.
- Cakhela, J.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war. Paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-22-65.
- Campbell, G. 6-21-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Died of illness, 7-22-62.
- Campbell, O. H. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Died of illness. 9-20-62.
- Carden, John, 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Dropped from the roll.

- 7-30-63. It was thought that he died in a Richmond hospital.
- Cariker, George W. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Died of illness, 5-25-62.
- Cariker, W. W. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Carlton, Seaborn 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Indications are that he was exchanged for record indicates he was paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-19-65.
- Chaney, J. P.: His name appears on a register of Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as patient 12-62.
- Chappell, James L. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Exchanged. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Captured while patient in hospital in Richmond, Va., 4-3-65. Sent to Newport News Prison.
- Coker, W. P. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Died of illness, 7-10-61.
- Coleman, R. C. 5-11-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Hospitalized frequently thereafter. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-30-65.
- Connor, B. F. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Killed near Petersburg, Va., 5-1-64.
- Cook, Thomas M. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Present at siege of Yorktown, and battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines. Hospitalized at C. S. A. General Hospital, Danville, Va., 4-63. Discharged due to physical disability, 9-6-63.
- Cooper, R. G. D. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 9-6-62.
- Coulton, S. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Captured and exchanged, No other information.
- Crittendon, E(C). T. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Discharged due to physical disability, 11-12-63.
- Crow, W. T. 1-17-63—Wetumpka, Ala. Conscript. Present throughout war. Deserted 3-24-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Transportation furnished to Goshen, N.Y.
- Dallinger, J. G.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 3-3-63.

- Darrah, H. T. 5-18-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Later detailed with ambulance train. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Deason, A. J. 2-15-62—Wetumpka, Ala. Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Downs, W. W. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Present throughout the war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Dukes, William 2-24-64—Wetumpka, Ala. Conscript. Wounded near Petersburg, Va., 8-16-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Edwards, A. 5-11-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Edwards, John R. 5-11-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Chronically ill. Dropped from the roll, 8-62.
- Ensley, J. W. 5-11-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Died of illness, 1-26-62.
- Evans, Bronson R. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Apparently given wounded parole for his name appears on a register of C. S. A. General Hospital, Farmville, Va., 8-28-63.
- Ferguson, John T. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Finn, J. His name appears on a muster roll of Camp Winder General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 10-31-62.
- Fleming, G. R. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Captured at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 11-10-62. Killed near Petersburg, Va., 6-13-64.
- Floyd, M (W). C. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Promoted to 2nd Corporal 8-31-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Forbus, G. F. 4-3-62—Wetumpka, Ala. Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Hospitalized frequently thereafter. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Forbus, Josiah, S. 4-3-62—Wetumpka, Ala. Conscript. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Discharged due to physical disability.
- Furgeson, J. T. 5-18-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Wounded at battle of Weldon Railroad, 8-21-64. Paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-10-65.
- Gantt, David 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Deserted toward end of war, 3-19-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Transportation furnished to Goshen, N. Y.

- Gay, J. N. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Gilland, B. F. 3-10-64—Wetumpka, Ala. Conscript. Killed at battle of Cold Harbor, 6-3-64.
- Ginn, A. V. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Physician. Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Ginn, W. J. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-16-61.
- Goodwin, J. T. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Captured at battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., 2-7-65. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Released 6-2-65.
- Hall, Soseph, 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Hall, William A. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Given wounded parole. Deserted 1-10-64.
- Harold, D.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64.
- Harris, A. C. 4-12-62—Wetumpka, Ala. Conscript. Wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-11-64. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-17-65.
- Harris, B. F. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Harris, W. J. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Died of illness, 9-22-62.
- Haynes, John H. 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Haynes, Zachariah, 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Captured while detailed to care for wounded at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Exchanged 2-18-65. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Henden, J.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-24-65.
- Hendrix, A. W. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Hoffle, A.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 4-17-64.



- Hopper, J.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-23-65.
- Hopper, W. W. 5-16-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Corporal. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Transferred to Company E, 38th Georgia Regiment, January 1864, being a citizen of Georgia.
- Horton, James L. 4-5-62—Wetumpka, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Paroled or exchanged 7-30-63. Died of illness in Richmond hospital, 1-20-65.
- Horton, William H. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Right leg amputated. Given wounded parole. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-20-65.
- Howard, J. N. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Present throughout war. Corporal 2-29-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Howard, Wiley M. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: 1st Corporal. Severely wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Never returned to full duty. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-16-65.
- Hupps, W. W. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Transferred to 38th Georgia Regiment, 1-64.
- Isley, S. T.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 9-16-63.
- Jester, Nathan, 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: 5th Sergeant. Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Johnson, B.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 6-11-63.
- Johnson, J.: Died of illness at Camp Winder General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-28-62.
- Johnson, William I.: Died at Fredericksburg, Va. n.d.
- Jordan, J. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness in a Richmond, Va., hospital, 7-15-62.
- Jordan, William R. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness, 6-7-62.
- Jowers, J. A. D. M. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Fraziers' Farm, 6-30-62. Detailed as Provost Guard 11-18-63.
- Kappel, M. G. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Discharged 9-12-61.
- Kelley, C. H. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness, 7-12-62.

- Kelly, M. J. 4-25-62—Wetumpka, Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Detailed to Brigade wagon yard.
- Leak, T. F. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Present with Company throughout war. Promoted to Sergeant 2-29-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Lesenbo, J. L.: His name appears on a register for pay for the period of 5-1-63 to 6-30-63.
- Lewis, W. D. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Detailed as Division Wagoner. Killed at battle of Totopotomoy Creek, 6-1-64.
- Lyle, M. P. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 3-15-62.
- Maddox, S. J. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Killed. n.d.
- Martin, John. 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala. Present with Company throughout war. Promoted to Corporal 2-29-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Matthews, B. K.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 6-2-64.
- Matthews, H.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty 9-64.
- McCarly, J.: His name appears on a register of prisoners of war at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, 4-10-65.
- Melton, John W.: Conscript. Discharged, 3-13-63, by providing a substitute.
- Merritt, J. W.: Conscript. Died of illness 11-28-62.
- Michaud, P.: 4-25-64—Conscript. Detailed to hospital duty with 3rd Army Corps.
- Miller, John 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gettysburg. Never returned to active duty.
- Morris, W. L. 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged n.d. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-31-65.
- Nall, W. A., 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Deserted 11-63. Is supposed to have remained in C. S. A.
- Paterson, George: Conscript. Record of frequent hospitalization but no combat duty.
- Patten, John: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 2-20-64.
- Patterson, George: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-18-62.

- Pennington, J., 4-25-62—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 5-15-62.
- Rainey, W. F., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness, 9-20-62.
- Rawls (Rawles), M. D., 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- Reed, J. F.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., as captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63.
- Reneau, John H., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Corporal. Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Reneau, J. W., 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 11-1-61.
- Reves, J. H.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-24-65.
- Riddle, D. G., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness n.d.
- Robison, A., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 11-30-61.
- Robison, Joseph S., 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 9-13-62.
- Robinson, L. D., 2-26-64—Wetumpka, Ala.: Conscript. Transferred to Company I, 12th Alabama Infantry Regiment.
- Sasnett, L., 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 7-8-62.
- Shackelford, F., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines 6-1-62. Promoted to Corporal and Sergeant n.d. Wounded on enemy's left flank at Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64.
- Smith, John T., 3-30-62—Wetumpka, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Never fully recovered from his wound and discharged 3-5-63.
- Smith, J. Y.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as discharged 1-1-63.
- Spears, Daniel W.: His name appears on a register of claims by family of deceased soldiers. Claim filed by widow Maria 3-19-63.
- Spigner, G. M., 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Promoted to 4th Sergeant 12-21-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness 5-6-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Strock, J. S., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 12-16-61.
- Swindal, D. W., 5-21-63—Wetumpka, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to DeCamp Gen-

eral Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Not exchanged.

Swindal, John G., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg 7-5-63. Died of illness at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 12-24-63.

Taylor, J. J., 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm 6-30-62. Transferred to C. S. Navy, 12-63.

Towler, H. F., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 7-25-62.

Trice, F. M., 7-21-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Transferred from 12th Alabama Regiment. Wounded in action around Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64. Deserted to the enemy 3-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.

Trice, T. F.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864.

Walkley, E. A., 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 6-22-62.

Wallace, F. D., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill 6-27-62. Killed at battle of Sharpsburg 9-17-62.

Watkins, R. O., 8-9-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized in Richmond hospitals almost constantly after reporting to Company.

Weip, John, 7-25-62—Wetumpka, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg 7-5-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Paroled 9-2-63.

Whitaker, W. W., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness 1-3-62.

White, J. M., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gurley's Farm, Va., 6-23-64.

White, R., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Died of illness at Chimborazo General Hospital No. 3, Richmond, Va., 4-15-62.

White, W.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-65.

White, W. J., 4-5-62—Wetumpka, Ala.: Record indicates he was ill and hospitalized throughout most of the war.

White, W. E.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., as patient, 7-14-64.

Wilf, J. W., 5-13-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-31-62. Captured at battle of

Gettysburg 7-2-63. Again sent to Fort Delaware Prison. Released 6-14-65.

Wright, J. L., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability 7-16-62.

Wright, W.: His name appears on a register of Camp Winder General Hospital No. 4, as patient from 10-27-62 to 11-28-62, and then transferred to Camp Lee, Va.

Yarbrough, J. R., 5-17-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gettysburg 7-2-63.

Yarbrough, M. B., 9-30-61—Wetumpka, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Hanover Junction, Va., 5-24-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.



## APPENDIX G

**Company "C", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company was raised on May 18, 1861, at Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, as the "Alex Stephens Guards" and was mustered in C. S. A. service on June 9, 1861, for the period of the war.

**OFFICERS**

Captain Charles T. Ketchum: 5-18-61 to 11-8-61. Resigned.

Captain Leonard F. Summers: 1st Lt., 5-18-61. Captain, 11-13-61. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.

Captain W. Ben Briggs: 2nd Lt., 5-18-61. 1st Lt., 11-13-61. Captain, 6-1-62. Resigned, 10-15-62.

Captain Henry C. Lea: 1st Sergeant, 5-18-61. 2nd Lt., 11-13-61. 1st Lt., 6-1-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Captain, 10-15-62. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Absent, wounded, thereafter.

Captain W. T. Pettus: Private, 5-18-61. Captain, 1-26-62. Detailed as Provost Marshall. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

1st Lt. Henry McHugh: 3rd Sergeant, 5-18-61. Jt. 2nd Lt., 12-30-61. 2nd Lt., 6-4-62. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 1st Lt., 10-15-62. Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

2nd Lt. James A. Finch: Dismissed from the service, 12-23-61, as the result of a Court Martial.

2nd Lt. Frank B. Miller: Private, 5-18-61. Sergeant, 1-4-62. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 2nd Lt., 7-15-62. Wounded (loss of left arm) and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.

2nd Lt. Mike D. McDonald: Private, 5-18-61. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 2nd Lt., 12-16-63. Severely wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Retired 8-3-64.

2nd Lt. Robert Gaddes: Private, 5-18-61. Sergeant, 1-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. 2nd Lt., 1-12-65. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

**Enlisted Ranks**

Andrews, James C., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62. Corporal, 2-1-64. Wounded at

battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Captured while a patient in a Richmond hospital, 4-3-65. Took oath of allegiance at Newport News, Va., and released, 6-24-65.

Armstrong, Charles, 6-13-64—Jefferson City, Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 2-15-65.

Ashlock, Henry, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: A good soldier. Captured at Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., 4-3-65. Paroled 4-22-65.

Baggett, John, 6-13-64—Jefferson City, Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness, 9-3-64.

Barton, M. C., 6-13-64—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Listed as a prisoner of war at Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., 4-10-65.

Batchelor, George B., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 6-26-61.

Bates, J. R.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 5-31-64.

Bonnean, (Benneau), H. S., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: A good soldier. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 9-30-64.

Bolling, Daniel, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: A good and brave soldier. Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

Bonham, Simeon, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: A good soldier. Died at Chesapeake General Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 6-6-62.

Brown, H. S.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 10-6-64.

Brown, John, 8-1-62: Conscript. Frequently hospitalized in Richmond.

Bryant, Henry, 6-13-64: Conscript. Wounded at the breastworks near Petersburg, Va., 9-6-64. Captured 4-65.

Callahan, John C., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: A brave soldier. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Name placed on Roll of Honor at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.

Campbell, John, 2-1-64—Mobile, Ala.: Conscript. Deserted to the enemy.

Campbell, Samuel: Deserted to the enemy, 8-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 9-29-64.

Carney, W. S.: His name appears on a record of men paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-12-65.

Cassey, John D.: His name appears on a record of prisoners of war paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-12-65.

- Caughlin, John A., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted from the Company, but remained in C. S. A. service.
- Clark, Richard, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to old age.
- Cleveland, Joseph C., 2-1-62—Mobile, Ala.: Died of typhoid fever, 6-14-62.
- Clousett, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Sergeant, 2-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 49-65.
- Coffield, C. W. Jr., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal, 7-62.
- Connelly, Patrick, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Apparently given wounded parole. Discharged due to physical disability, 4-14-63.
- Cook, William R., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged, 12-26-61.
- Cooper, Henry, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. A good and brave soldier.
- Cooper, J. M., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Retired, 5-10-63, due to his wounds.
- Cortright (Coatright), A. W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Sergeant. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Detailed to Engineer's Department, Mobile, Ala., 9-7-63.
- Cox, Francis, 5-18-62—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed at Camp Lee, Va., as Baker throughout most of the war.
- Cummings, J. W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65. A good and brave soldier.
- Curmeitter, C. F.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 5-2-63.
- Curry, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. A good and brave soldier. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Curtis, H. K., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy, 10-61, while detailed to work on gunboats.
- Dade, Jerry, 5-23-61—Mobile, Ala.: Musician. Present through 1861.
- David, L. J.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-13-65.
- Dearman, Thomas L., 7-2-64—Sumter Co., Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

- Deeley, John H.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Denman, Robert, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of typhoid fever at a Danville, Va., hospital, 7-19-62.
- Denmark, W. B., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company, but remained in C. S. A. service.
- Denny, Joseph W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 1st Corporal. Seriously wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-9-64. Retired due to loss of a leg.
- Dix, Frisby T., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 11-11-64. Sergeant, 12-31-64.
- Donovan, William G. (Donnavan), 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company, but remained in C. S. A. service.
- Dupes, C. W.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 10-23-64.
- Dyer, S.: Conscript. His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 10-9-64.
- Eastburn, C. R., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged, 12-16-61.
- Echols, Lewis B., 6-20-64—Shelby Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-20-65.
- Ennis, William, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 6-2-63.
- Farnor (Farnon), James, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died, 6-18-62, at Mill Creek U. S. A. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., as the result of wound received in skirmish at Mill Creek, Va.
- Foster, R. M., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to Company A.
- Foy, Thomas, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 2-18-65. A brave soldier.
- Gallagher, William C., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 4-2-62.
- Gardner, George P., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 3rd Corporal. Discharged due to physical disability.
- Garrett, B. L.: Died, 2-17-63, at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va.
- Gayle, George B., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company, but remained in C. S. A.

- Gedling, Fred: Hospitalized with severe scald at Seminary Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 12-12-61.
- Gill, Joseph K., 6-8-64—Jefferson City, Ala.: Hospitalized frequently, and saw little, if any, active service. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Goodwin, Frederick H., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 6-2-63.
- Gould, H. L., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company, but remained in C. S. A.
- Gould, M. B., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64. A good soldier.
- Graham, Jesse H., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Retired due to his wounds.
- Griggs, D. M.: Corporal. Recorded as a prisoner of war and paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-65.
- Hammock, James H., 8-1-62—Camp Watts, Va.: Conscript. Wounded on Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64. A good soldier.
- Hartley, Daniel, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 2-16-62.
- Hartley, Frank E., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal, 2-1-64. Wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, 6-4-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Hartley, Henry C., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wagoner. Paroled at Mobile, Ala., 6-12-65.
- Hartley, James G., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged, 4-31-62.
- Higglotten, A. A.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-65.
- Hobart, Henry J., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Corporal. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Hogan, Patrick, 5-16-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Joined the 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
- Jackson, Henry: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Jackson, John W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy.
- James, Henry, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.



- Jarvis, John W., 8-1-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Died at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 2-21-64.
- Jordan, F. M., 8-22-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Died in Richmond, Va., hospital, 5-31-63.
- Kennedy, Thomas, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Sergeant, 2-64. Killed at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-9-64. A good soldier.
- Kirkland, Benjamin J., 8-28-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Knott, R. F.: Captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.
- Knox, Asa W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured (or deserted) at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Sent to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C.
- Lacoste, A., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged 1861.
- Lane, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died, 6-10-63, at Chimborazo General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va.
- Langdon, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. A good and brave soldier.
- Lappington, Albert P., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy.
- Lassiter, Joel, 8-1-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 10-14-63.
- LeGett, S. P., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Apparently never returned to active duty.
- Libraham (Lybram), W. J., 6-26-64—Conscript. Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Loveless, Andrew M., 6-6-64—Jefferson City, Ala.: Conscript. Deserted to the enemy, 3-30-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Transportation furnished to Nashville, Tenn.
- Lyons, Cornelius: Dropped from the roll as a deserter. Returned to duty, 4-27-64.
- McCabe, Thomas W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Musician. Deserted to the enemy, 9-20-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- McClinton, James A., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Promoted to Sergeant, 1-4-62. A brave soldier.
- McDonald, Charles, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to general physical disability.
- McElroy, A. J., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Detailed to Ordnance Department, Richmond, Va.

- McInnerney, P. W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y. Released, 5-15-65.
- McKinzie, H. D., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged, 8-5-62.
- McLaine, T. L.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-19-65.
- Melton, J. J.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 5-8-65.
- Middlebrook, W. E.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-13-65.
- Moore, W. D.: Captured near Shipensburg, Pa., 6-28-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-26-63.
- Morgan, E. C., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Detailed as Provost Guard for remainder of the war.
- Morgan, John, 8-8-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Died of typhoid fever in a Richmond hospital, 6-11-63.
- Morgan, M. V., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62. Never returned to active duty.
- Morman, George W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Died of typhoid fever in a Richmond hospital, 2-21-64.
- Morisson, Everett (Edward), 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Supposed to have joined Morgan's Cavalry.
- Nesmith, O. W.: His name appears on a record of prisoners of war who died at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 8-29-63.
- Newman, Thomas D., 5-21-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured (or deserted) after battle of Gettysburg, near Fairfield, Pa., 7-8-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Joined U. S. 3rd Maryland Cavalry.
- Norman, G. W.: Died at General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 1864.
- Norres, Matt, 4-28-64—Chambers Co., Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized frequently. Saw little, if any, active service.
- Morris, James A., 8-28-62—Macon Co. Ala.: Conscript. Transferred from Company F, 2-1-64.

- Norton, James, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Died in U. S. A. Hospital, York, Pa., 1-11-64. A good soldier.
- O'Brien, James, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Sergeant, 11-25-62. Wounded at battle of Burgess' Mill, 10-22-64.
- O'Connor, Thomas, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg. Died of pneumonia at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 8-13-63. A good soldier.
- Pagles, John F., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 2nd Sergeant. Discharged due to physical disability, 6-20-62.
- Pate, T. W., 8-16-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript.
- Pate, W. A., 8-17-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Paroled at Talladega, Ala., 6-3-65. A good soldier.
- Pearson, H. M.: His name appears on a register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 4-30-62.
- Peterson, E. A.: His name appears on a register of C. S. A. General Hospital, Farmville, Va., 6-62.
- Peterson, Jacob, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Pettus, W. T., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal, 1-26-62. Killed at battle of Gaines Mill, 6-27-62.
- Phealen, A.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, 5-6-63.
- Philebert (Phillibert), Oscar, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy.
- Phillips, John R., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Name placed on the Roll of Honor at the battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Powell, Charles, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 2nd Corporal. Deserted his Company but remained in C. S. service.
- Powell, James F., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62. Discharged due to his wounds.
- Powers, Mike, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Rawson, Edward, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. A good and brave soldier.

- Robinson, Charles, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company, but remained in C. S. service.
- Rodgers, Edward J., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Transferred to Company I.
- Rogers, J. E.: A record indicates he received pay in 1862.
- Rowland, Robert, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Ryan, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wagoner. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Sanford, Thad, Jr., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal, 1-62. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Scannel, Fred, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy.
- Scott, Frank, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged.
- Shaw, William, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. A good and brave soldier. Surrendered 4-5-65.
- Shields, John G., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Simmons, J.: Captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Smith, George, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Topotomoy Creek, 6-1-64.
- Smith, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. A good and brave soldier.
- Smith, T. R.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.
- Spears, A. B.: His name appears on a register of deceased Confederate soldiers, 9-9-64.
- Spears, J. C., 8-28-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Transferred to Company F.
- Steel, Henry, 4-16-64—Jackson City, Ala.: Conscript. Deserted to the enemy.
- Steel, Jayson, 4-16-64—Jackson City, Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 8-3-64.
- Stillman, John F., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Sergeant, 3-1-64. Killed at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Stone, William D., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-18-61.
- Stone, W. R.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-24-65.
- Sutten, J. E.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-12-65.

- Talleen (Tallon), Joseph B., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor. Sergeant, 5-1-63. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Theratt, Hiram: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-12-65.
- Thomasson, M. D., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Transferred to C. S. Navy at Mobile, Ala.
- Truelove, Elijah, 7-2-64—Sumter Co., Ala.: Conscript. Present in the late stages of the war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Tucker, A. W.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-10-65.
- Tyson, A. J., 8-28-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 2-18-65.
- Vincent, W. H., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. A good and brave soldier.
- Vinson, James H., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Deserted 4-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Transportation furnished to Philadelphia.
- Wakefield, W. R., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Discharged due to being over age.
- Webster, Henry, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged.
- Welsh, A. J., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65. A good and brave soldier.
- White, Daniel, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. A good soldier. Deserted his Company, but remained in C. S. A. service.
- Whitley, John J., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: A good soldier. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Captured during the last week of the war. Paroled at Farmville, Va., 4-65.
- Willingham, William T., 8-28-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. A good soldier. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Wilson, E. J., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Commissary Sergeant. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.



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Winters, Abram, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Detailed as Regimental Wagoner. Deserted, 2-65.

Womack, N. P., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged, n.d.

Wright, D. D.: Captured at battle of South Mountain during the 1st Maryland Campaign, 9-14-62. Exchanged 10-6-62.

Wright, Henry, 8-28-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Gettysburg. A good soldier.

Wright, Reuben, 8-5-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Died at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 9-21-63.

## APPENDIX H

**Company "D", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company was raised in 1838 as an independent Company in the Alabama State Militia, Selma, Dallas County, Alabama, as the "Independent Blues". On March 2, 1861, it was mustered into the Army of Alabama for State defense. It was mustered in C. S. A. service June 9, 1861, for the period of the war.

**OFFICERS**

Captain James Kent: 5-10-61 to 11-1-61. Resigned.

Captain Robert A. McCrary: 1st Lt., 5-10-61. Captain, 11-8-61.  
Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.

Captain William R. Knox: 1st Sergeant. 2nd Lt., 1-27-62. Captain, 5-3-63. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Paroled at appomattox C. H. 4-9-65.

1st Lt. Andrew Bogle: 5-10-61 to 11-8-61. Resigned.

1st Lt. J. Crane Shermerhorn: 5-10-61 to 1-27-62. Resigned.

1st Lt. Charles F. Brown: Corporal. 2nd Lt., 11-62. 1st Lt., 9-19-64. Retired due to physical disability, 2-5-65. Received Regimental compliment for gallantry at battle of Sharpsburg.

2nd Lt. Patrick H. Mayes: Corporal. Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Elected 2nd Lt., 5-8-63. Killed at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-12-64. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.

2nd Lt. John H. Robinson: Sergeant. 2nd Lt., 1-27-62. Retired due to physical disability, 11-1-62.

2nd Lt. David B. Sullivan: 1st Lt., 5-3-63. Detailed to the Conscript Bureau, 10-23-63. Dropped from the Company roll, 9-19-64.

2nd Lt. Charles B. Woods: Sergeant. 2nd Lt., 1-27-62. Seriously wounded at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Retired due to physical disability, 7-8-62.

**Enlisted Ranks**

Anderson, David L., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Seriously injured, 9-2-63. Retired due to physical disability, 5-17-64. Paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-16-65.

- Anderson, J. N., 6-1-64—Talladega, Ala.: Conscript. Deserted to the enemy, 9-24-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. at City Point, Va., 9-28-64.
- Arnold, Isaac, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 11-25-64. Transportation furnished to Philadelphia, Pa.
- Aunspaugh, John H., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Promoted to Quartermaster of the Regiment, 8-63.
- Baker, John, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as Commissary Guard. Promoted to Corporal, 1864. Captured in late weeks of war. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 5-16-65. Transportation furnished to New York City.
- Becker, Winslow P., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: On Company muster roll of original Company.
- Bell, John G., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Confined at Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C. Released. Detailed to Quartermaster Dept., Talladega, Ala. Paroled at Talladega, 5-19-65.
- Bell, W. Randolph, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Sergeant. Paroled at Talladega, Ala., 6-1-65.
- Bill, James A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed to C. S. A. armory at Selma, Ala., 11-62.
- Bohlia, George W., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- Boley, Marion A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Paroled. Assigned to C. S. A. munition armory, Selma, Ala. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 5-29-65.
- Bolles, John D., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as Hospital Steward.
- Bosworth, J. Larry, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged; n.d. Detailed to C. S. Ordnance Dept., Columbus, Ga., 3-29-64.
- Boyle, Maurice J., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala. Detailed as Ward Master in Military hospital.
- Brown, John, 8-12-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at Richmond during last weeks of the war. Paroled at Point Lookout Prison, Md., 6-65.
- Brown, John A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as Hospital Steward, 5-9-63.

- Bundy, John, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Corporal. Wounded 8-11-64 in Petersburg, Va., area. Died as the result of his wound at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 9-7-64.
- Burr, Charles A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: 4th Corporal.
- Butler, Sumner E., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as Wagonmaster. Captured at Williamsport, Md., 7-6-63, during Confederate retreat from the battle of Gettysburg. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Byrd, William M. Jr., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Promoted to Sergeant Major of the Regiment, 6-15-61. Promoted and transferred as Asst. Commissary Officer.
- Callen, James C., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged 10-2-62. Died, 10-14-63, of carditis.
- Cleveland, Morgan S., 6-12-61—Selma, Ala.: Quartermaster Sergeant 7-61. Promoted to Adjutant of the Regiment 6-28-73. Wounded at battle of Weldon Railroad, 8-20-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Coggins, David C., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Mounted orderly for Colonel of the Regiment. Captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison. Died of illness 10-17-63.
- Colton, Edward G., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as Hospital Steward. Surrendered and took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 4-24-65.
- Coneley, Louis Alexander, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Transferred to Colonel Coneley's Regiment.
- Connelly, Randolph, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Died at General Hospital No. 21, Richmond, Va., 5-5-62.
- Coville, David A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Croswell, Robert H. Jr.: Transferred to a Mississippi Regiment, 3-28-62.
- Cunningham, G. W., 4-1-62—Columbus, Ala.: Transferred from Tennessee Cavalry, 10-3-63.
- Curley, W. J.: His name appears on a register of hospital, Richmond, Va., 5-7-64.
- Dalton, A. W.: Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Daughtry, William T., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed to C. S. A. armory, Selma, Ala., 9-5-63.
- Day, Marshall, 10-64: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Dees, J.: Died of illness at 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 6-1-63.

Donaho, William E., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: 5th Sergeant. Mortally wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.

Dougherty, James N., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Severely wounded (loss of left leg) at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Retired 1-10-63.

Dovely, John: His name appears on a register of C. S. A. Post Hospital as returned to duty, 12-17-62.

Drake, Norman B., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed to C. S. A. armory at Selma, Ala.

Dunlap, G. R., 8-21-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized frequently throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C.H., 4-9-65.

Edmonds, J. H.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Died, 8-28-63, while a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del.

Edmondson, William B., 5-25-61—Richmond, Va.: Color Bearer.

Edwards, R. H., 11-10-62—Culpepper, Va.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Died, 8-28-63, while a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del.

Edwards, S. A.: Transferred from 22nd Alabama Regiment, 10-7-63.

Ellis, Edward, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Deserted and captured at Fairfield, Pa., during retreat from battle of Gettysburg, 7-6-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.

Elmore, R. G.: Conscript. Captured as patient in hospital in Richmond, Va., 4-3-65.

Engar, Charles: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged. 2-18-65.

Evans, W. Hampton, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as courier for Surgeon General. Killed in action near Petersburg, Va., 9-14-64.

Ezell, Joseph W., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Detailed as Courier for General A. P. Hill. Injured, and detailed to C. S. A. arsenal, Selma, Ala.

Faxon, Henry Jr., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Corporal. Captured at Falling Waters, Md., 7-14-63. Sent to Old Capitol Prison,



Washington, D. C. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 12-7-63.

Fitzgerald, James, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Apparently given wounded parole for his name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 6-64. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 5-29-65.

Foster, J. A., 9-12-62—Campt Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Foster, Samuel N., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Sergeant. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Released on wounded parole. Detailed to C. S. A. arsenal, Selma, Ala. Paroled at Selma, 6-65.

Gardner, Thomas G., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Transferred to 4th Alabama Battalion, 2-8-62.

Garrett, William A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Died of illness 7-28-61.

Coggins, D. C., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Missing at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.

Goodwin, J. R.: Mortally wounded in skirmish in Petersburg, Va., area, 9-13-64.

Granger, Luther B., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Died 7-23-62.

Granger, William H., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Record of frequent hospitalizations. Discharged 3-4-63.

Griffin, James A., 8-20-62—Tallapoosa, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-26-63. Paroled 2-18-65.

Griffin, Samuel T., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Present with Company through August 1861.

Guinn, Green A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Died at Point Lookout Prison, Md., about 8-10-64.

Guntry, S. C.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Treated at hospitals in and about Gettysburg, Pa.

Hadeler, Adolphus T., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-3-62.

Haden, Joel, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Present with Company through August 1861.

- Hall, B. F.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1863.
- Hall, J.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty 10-11-64.
- Handley, H. H., 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Reported missing 6-23-64.
- Handley, J. E.: Severely wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Apparently released to Confederates for treatment. Died in Richmond hospital following the amputation of his right arm.
- Harp, Angus, 9-3-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Treated at U. S. Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Transferred to a Richmond hospital as wounded parolee. Leg amputated 11-18-63.
- Harp, Joseph, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: His name appears on an early undated muster roll. May have been detailed elsewhere as Joiner.
- Harrington, S.: His name appears on a register of the 1st Mississippi C. S. A. Hospital, Jackson, Miss., 8-3-64.
- Harris, Robert T., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Sergeant. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Captured near Frederick, Md., 10-7-62. Paroled about 11-29-62 from Fort McHenry, Md.
- Harrison, Benjamin C., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Discharged at Bethel, Va., 12-7-61.
- Hattery, T. J.: Conscript. His name appears on an admission record of U. S. A. General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., as paroled.
- Hickman, J. H., 8-1-61—Yorktown, Va.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-5-62. Detailed as nurse in Confederate Hospitals in and about Richmond, Va. Paroled at Richmond, 5-1-65.
- Holton, Horace W., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: 1st Sergeant. Died 4-5-62 from wounds received while on picket duty.
- Houghs, J. H.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-22-65.
- Huffman, James K., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

- Hull, Benjamin F., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Corporal. Detailed to Quartermaster Corps. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Ireland, W. W., 3-12-62: Transferred from 28th Alabama Regiment, 10-63.
- Izell, J. W., 8-1-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript.
- Jones, Daniel, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Appointed Assistant Quartermaster, 9th Alabama Infantry, 5-14-63. Present at Siege of Yorktown, and battles of Seven Pines and Salem Church.
- Jones, T. C., 8-8-62—Macon, Ala.: Conscript.
- Kelley, J. S.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-20-65.
- Kirkland, W. R., 9-3-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: His name appears on a Company muster roll, 9-3-63.
- Kirkpatrick, James M., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Died of illness in Richmond hospital, 6-22-62.
- Kitchen, R. A., 2-1-62—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred from 22nd Alabama Regiment, 10-7-63.
- Kohn, Frederick M., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 7-18-61.
- Lapsley, Robert O., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Quartermaster. Discharged 8-1-62.
- Leary, J.: Conscript. Detailed as Hospital Steward to General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 8-23-64.
- Leroy, Joseph, 3-9-63—Fredericksburg, Va.: Conscript. Wounded near Darbytown, Va., and leg amputated 8-16-64. Retired 12-12-64.
- Lester, J. R., 9-15-61—Montgomery, Ala.: Transferred from 22nd Alabama Regiment, 10-7-63.
- Linebaugh, William, 5-23-61—Montgomery, Ala.: Color Guard. Mortally wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Locke, D. W. L., 9-3-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness at General Hospital No. 2, Lynchburg, Va., 5-22-64.
- Lockridge, R. G.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Lundie, Benjamin M., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Assigned as Provost Guard.
- Mack, Otto: Discharged due to physical disability, 2-19-62.
- Malone, A.(J) C.: Conscript. Mortally wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

Maples, William S., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Present with original Company.

Martin, Joshua L., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-2-62.

Mays, C. H.: Present with original Company.

McCurdy, Lucius, 5-20-61—Marion, Ala.: Sergeant 1863. Wounded at skirmish at St. James College, Hagerstown, Md., 7-12-63, during retreat from battle of Gettysburg. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Marritt, J. G., 8-26-62—Marion, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released 6-14-65.

Miller, Charles P., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Present with original Company.

Moore, Isaac Tate, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Sent to Fort Monroe, Va. Apparently given wounded parole. Discharged due to physical disability, 10-15-62.

Morris, F. R., 8-15-62—Macon Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness in Richmond hospital, 6-63.

Morris, J. A. J., 12-23-63—Montgomery, Ala.: Conscript. Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 10-23-64.

Morris, M. W., 9-11-62—Marble Valley, Ala.: Died of illness at Gordonsville, Va., 5-17-64.

Morris, Zachariah S., 9-2-63—Marble Valley, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 7-31-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-12-64. Again sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Later transferred to Elmira Prison, N. Y.

Neil, C., 6-64—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Record of hospitalization at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 9-21-64.

Norris, Thomas P., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Sent to Fort Monroe, Va. Subsequently died as the result of his wound.

Page, Norborne, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Corporal. Promoted to 1st Sergeant, n.d. May have been promoted to 2nd Lt., of 1st Alabama Artillery Battalion.

- Penn, E. L., 1-2-63—Fredericksburg, Va.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 12-15-64.
- Pittman, G. P.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Porter, Thomas W. D., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-5-62.
- Powell, William H., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Killed at the battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Read, W. J.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing during 4th quarter of 1864.
- Reeves, William L.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war captured in Alabama, 4-65.
- Reid, W. J., 5-6-64—Camp Watts, Ala.: His name appears on Company muster roll for September and October, 1864.
- Reynolds, James M., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 8-62.
- Riketson, Oliver R., 3-2-62—York Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released 6-14-65.
- Rickland, W. R., 9-3-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Died of illness 1-64.
- Roach, Milton A., 5-23-61—Selma, Ala.: Discharged 7-12-61 to accept a promotion.
- Robbins, Julius A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the Regiment 6-12-61. Resigned 9-30-63.
- Robinson, A. M.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-24-65.
- Rowe, George T.: His name appears on a register of claims by family of deceased soldiers.
- Salmonds, B. B.: His name appears on a register of claims by family of deceased soldiers.
- Satterfield, James R., 2-18-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 4-2-63.
- Seligsburg, Abraham, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Seriously wounded and captured at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Given wounded parole from Fort Monroe, Va., 8-3-62. Discharged due to disability caused by his wounds, 11-18-62.
- Senebaugh, W. H.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Shortridge, Eli, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Corporal. Mortally wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Died at Mill



- Creek U. S. A. Hospital, near Fort Monroe, Va., 6-29-62.  
Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Sides, W. R.: Transferred from 22nd Alabama Regiment, 5-3-63.
- Simmons, A., 8-20-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Smith, Andrew J., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Died in a Richmond hospital, 5-62.
- Smith, J. M., 9-4-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: His name appears on a register of Camp Winder General Hospital, 9-4-62, 10-24-62, and 1-15-63.
- Sommerville, Walter Jr., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as Medical Assistant at Bigelow Hospital, Richmond, Va.
- Spence, D. A.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va. n.d.
- Sterne, Joseph, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Deserted while a patient in hospital.
- Stevens, J. H.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.  
Transferred as Teamster to Regiment's Ordnance.
- Strange, R. M.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-22-65.
- Stubbs, James A.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for 4th quarter of 1864, and again appears on a register of the Federal Provost Marshall's Office, 4th District, Richmond, Va., near end of war.
- Sullivan, Dennis, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Present with original Company.
- Sweeny, William H., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Assigned as Ward Master in a Mobile, Ala., hospital.
- Swindle, E. D.: A record indicates he was on duty with the Company in December, 1863, as transferred from 56th Alabama Regiment.
- Taylor, F. G.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864.
- Taylor, J. A., 8-62—Walker, Ala.: Transferred from 56th Alabama Regiment, 10-7-63.
- Taylor, S. P., 11-22-63—Jasper, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Hanover Junction, 5-24-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y., where he died of illness, 8-20-64.
- Taylor, Thomas G., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Present throughout war. Captured near Farmville, Va., 4-6-65.

- Thomas, Bruce P., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded in both legs at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- Thompson, John E.: Died of illness at General Hospital No. 2, Lynchburg, Va., 11-17-62.
- Tilton, Joshua A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Discharged due to the disability caused by his wounds.
- Underwood, Sylvanus G., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Promoted to Sergeant, 1863. Discharged by furnishing substitute, 3-9-63.
- Walker, Jenk R., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed as Carpenter in Quartermaster Corps, 8-61.
- Wallis, J. W., 8-20-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Present with Company until end of war. Paroled at Talladega, Ala., 6-20-65.
- Webster, Robert E., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Detailed to build houses for staff.
- West, James, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 8-61.
- Whatley, Thomas, 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Corporal. Wounded and captured during retreat from battle of Gettysburg, 7-14-63. Left leg amputated. Given wounded parole. Discharged 2-11-64.
- Whelen (Wheelen), John P., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged due to physical disability caused by his wounds. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- White, Garland A., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 1861.
- Williams, W. R., 8-21-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Williamson, J. M.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.
- Wise, Frank F., 5-10-61—Selma, Ala.: Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Wood, J. B.: Transferred from 2nd Tennessee Cavalry, 10-7-63.
- Wright, J. B.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 7-7-63. Paroled at Point Lookout Prison, Md., 2-18-65.
- Zell, E.: His name appears on a weekly report in the Hospital Department, Selma, Ala., for extension of furlough, 1-8-63.

## APPENDIX I

**Company "E", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company was raised on May 8, 1861, at Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, as the "**Hamp Smith Rifles**" and was mustered in C. S. A. service on June 9, 1861.

**OFFICERS**

Captain William T. Smith: 5-6-61 to 10-20-61. Resigned.

Captain Crawford Blackwood: 1st Lt., 5-6-61. Captain, 12-27-61. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Resigned on Surgeon's Certificate, 9-30-62.

Captain A. H. Ravesies: 2nd Lt., 5-6-61. 1st Lt., 12-28-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Captain, 9-30-62. Retired 9-17-64.

1st Lt., Eugene Brooks: 2nd Lt., 5-6-61. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 1st Lt., 9-30-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Retired 11-15-64.

1st Lt. William R. Sterling: 2nd Sergeant, 5-6-61. Jr. 2nd Lt., 1-62. 2nd Lt., 10-62. 1st Lt., 11-15-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Later transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., and then Johnson's Island Prison, Ohio. It can be safely assumed that he was released or exchanged, since he is credited with compiling a roster of the Company 12-31-64. Mentioned as conspicuous for gallantry at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.

2nd Lt. William A. Ryan: Private, 5-6-61. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Promoted to 2nd Lt., for gallantry, 5-3-63. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Later transferred to Fort McHenry Prison, then Fort Delaware Prison, then Johnson's Island Prison, Ohio.

2nd Lt. Francis J. Jones: Private, 5-6-61. Name placed on Roll of Honor 2nd Lt., 1-16-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

**Enlisted Ranks**

Aarens, A. H., 5-6-64—Wetumpka, Ala.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 1-25-65.

- Adams, Robert, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-14-64. Deserted to the enemy, 8-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Transportation furnished to New York City.
- Adams, Thomas, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company, but remained in the service of the C. S. A.
- Allen, Benjamin S., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-10-62.
- Ard, James, 8-29-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Died of pneumonia, 2-10-63.
- Armstrong, William C., 8-16-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Died at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-9-64.
- Arons, Henry: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864.
- Baldwin, James W., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 3rd Sergeant. Deserted his Company, but remained in C. S. A. service.
- Baldwin, William J., 8-27-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Bartlett, E. H., 8-30-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Died while a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Bice, James, 9-14-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Bice, James M., 8-21-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 7-6-63. Released, 6-7-65.
- Bice, John T., 12-1-61—Coosa Co., Ala.: Transferred from Company B, 6th Alabama Infantry. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort McHenry Prison, Md., 7-4-63. Transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 7-12-63. Released from Point Lookout Prison, 6-14-65.
- Bice, William J., 8-28-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded at battle of Bristow Station, 10-14-63. Detailed to Brigade Hospital. Captured near Burkeville, Va., 4-6-65. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Released, 6-9-65.
- Blackman, Jonah, 5-10-64—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript.

- Bosworth, M. F., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Is supposed to have joined C. S. A. Cavalry, Army of Tennessee.
- Bouchelle, Joseph A., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 6-15-61.
- Bousson, David, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Is supposed to have joined a cavalry unit in C. S. Army.
- Bowden, John W., 8-27-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Detailed at Wagoner.
- Bracken, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Brinson, Hiram H., 7-14-64—Mobile, Ala.: Conscript. Captured n.d. Released from Libby Prison, Richmond. n.d.
- Brooks, Anderson B., 4-11-64—Talladega, Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness, 12-24-65, at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va.
- Brown, David, 8-28-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at Petersburg, 6-22-64.
- Brown, Henry C., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Remained in the service of C. S. A.
- Brown, Stephen, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Remained in the service of C. S. A.
- Bryan, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Deserted his Company. Remained in the service of C. S. A.
- Burnett, William A., 8-7-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Captured at battle of Gettysburg.
- Bynam, Robert, 6-3-64—Conscript. Transferred to Harris' Mississippi Brigade.
- Cain, J. Berry, 8-22-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at skirmish of Mine Run, 10-30-63. Wounded at battle of Bristoe Station, 10-14-63.
- Cameron, James, His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1864.
- Cameron, William, 8-27-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Sick throughout most of war.
- Canavan, Patrick, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Detached as Wagonmaster for remainder of the war.
- Cannon, William J., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Remained in the service of C. S. A.



- Cattleton, William: His name appears on a register of Seminary Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., as returned to duty, 12-17-61.
- Cavanaugh, William, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company to join C. S. Navy.
- Cenen, P. C.: His name appears on a record of prisoners of war paroled at Richmond, Va., 4-7-65.
- Clement, Joseph, 6-3-64—Gaines' Mill, Va.: Conscript. Received sick furlough and failed to return.
- Coffee, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability.
- Colburn, George W., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Corporal. Deserted his Company. Joined the 51st Alabama Regiment of Cavalry, Army of Tennessee.
- Coleman, W. J., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness, 9-20-62.
- Cocper, John H., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Sergeant. Deserted his Company. Remained in the service of C. S. A.
- Costello, Joseph, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Cox, T.: Assigned to the Commissary Department, Camp Lee, Va.
- Crooks, Samuel B., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted; caught while attempting to go North, and drummed out of the service.
- Cutts, James M., 8-30-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 7-31-63. Killed at battle of Hanover Junction, 5-24-64.
- Daley, Robert T., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 2nd Corporal. 1st Sergeant 1-20-63. Captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y. Paroled or exchanged, 3-14-65.
- Deaton, John H., 1-18-62—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Promoted to Sergeant n.d. Name placed on Roll of Honor following battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg. Captured during retreat from battle near Cashtown, Pa. Subsequently took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- DeHaven, Robert, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Devaney, William, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 3rd Corporal. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.

- Diamond, Edward: His name appears on a record of reenlistment, 7-7-62.
- Diamond, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, 6-64.
- Donelly (Doneley), John: Deserted his Company. Returned to duty. Died of illness, 7-20-63, near Gettysburg, Pa.
- Doty, Joseph W., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 7-12-61. Reenlisted, but again discharged due to chronic rheumatism, 5-3-62.
- Drayman, J.: His name appears on a register of Stuart Hospital, Richmond, Va., 6-64.
- Durden, John W., 10-31-64—Greenville, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Dyers, Thomas, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Remained in the service of C. S. A.
- Eddins, (Eddens), Joseph, 9-10-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness, 2-18-63.
- Ellis, J. S.: Captured in hospital at end of war, 4-3-65.
- Embry, David, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Drummed out of service for desertion.
- Engle, Charles: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Estes, W.: Conscript. His name appears on a register of Way Hospital, Meridian, Miss., 2-3-65.
- Fagan, William, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Fahy, John, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62. Deserted to the enemy, 5-21-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Finley, Edgar S., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to the Mississippi Legion, 6-9-61.
- Fitzgerald, Michael, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Fitzpatrick, Bernard, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Subsequently died in Lynchburg, Va.
- Frazer, J. F.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Demopolis, Ala., 6-21-65.
- Fulmer, Calvin G., Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of Totopotomoy Creek, 6-1-64. Never returned to active duty. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-65.

- Gaines, H. F., 9-6-64—Macon Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Gallagher, Charles, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to the C. S. Navy, 2-12-62.
- Gates, Joseph, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness, 4-25-62.
- Gay, Thomas B., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison. Died at Point Lookout Prison Hospital, Md., 12-63.
- Goldsby, Jackson, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Exchanged n.d. Captured at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-12-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y. Exchanged 2-10-65.
- Gray, B. B.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Haas, Augustus A., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gettysburg. Hospitalized for treatment at General Hospital, Staunton, Va. Retired due to physical disability.
- Haley, Timothy, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Remained in C. S. A. service.
- Hark, A. A.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as admitted wounded 10-16-63. Furloughed home the next day.
- Hart, John, 12-3-63—Montgomery, Ala.: Conscript. Captured near Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64.
- Hayes, Albert, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy.
- Hayes, Timothy, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Name placed on Roll of Honor n.d. Afterwards deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 9-9-64.
- Hincher (Heucher), William, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy, n.d.
- Hicks, Joseph, 8-28-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of pneumonia, 2-5-63, at 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va.
- Hoey, Michael, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Deserted before battle of Sharpsburg.
- Hood, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company. Joined the C. S. Navy.
- Howard, John, 3-22-64—Mobile, Ala.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability.

- Hughes, Patrick, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to the C. S. Navy, 2-12-62.
- Hurst, Thomas J., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Johnson, John J., 8-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Judah, Henry C., 8-15-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-18-64.
- Juzand, Pierre, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Released from Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 6-14-65.
- Kelly, Daniel H., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Detailed as Nurse at Staunton, Va., hospital.
- Kelly, Richard, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Kennedy, William, 10-14-64—Macon Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured at Chester Station, Va., 4-3-65. Released, 6-16-65.
- King, Frank, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died of illness at Stuart Hospital, Richmond, Va., 7-8-64.
- Kirkland, Abram, 8-12-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Died of illness while a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Kirkland, John S., 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized frequently in Richmond hospitals. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Lacuntiguey, Victor, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62.
- Lampson, E.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Exchanged from Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 8-13-63.
- Lawler, William, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-12-62.
- Lemblom (Lemblau), A. William, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-12-62.
- Love, William H., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-12-64. Exchanged, 11-1-64, from Point Lookout Prison, Md.
- Marnell, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
- Martin, Patrick, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-12-62.

- Martin, William D., 9-16-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- McCloskey, Peter, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 10-20-61.
- McCudden, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Died, 9-13-62, as the result of his wounds.
- McKnight, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- McMeeken, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Mercer, J., 5-25-64—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Merriam (Marion), James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-12-62.
- Mooney, John, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted soon after arrival of Company in Richmond, Va.
- Moore, Edward, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 5th Sergeant. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Exchanged or given wounded parole. Retired due to physical disability, 7-24-64.
- Moore, James M., 8-12-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Deserted at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Morris, J.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as admitted as patient, 2-25-63.
- O'Neal (O'Neil), Jessie O., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- O'Neal (O'Neil), John, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- O'Neal (O'Neil), Thomas, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at siege of Yorktown, 4-62.
- Padgett, Lucas, 9-15-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Bristoe Station, 10-14-63. Severely wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-12-64.
- Page, James W., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged 8-10-61.
- Perkins, John, 8-6-64—Barbour Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.



- Phillips, Benjamin H., 9-15-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala., Conscript. Killed, possibly at battle of Gettysburg.
- Prim, James H., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at Yorktown, Va. Man was in jail on charge of attempted murder and broke jail.
- Reed, H. J., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted 3-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Reid, James, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Rice, W. J.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as wounded and furloughed, 10-31-63.
- Richards, Peter, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy, 8-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Rodriguez, Philip, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Retired, 6-3-64.
- Rosson, George L., 8-18-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Treated at Camp Letterman General Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. Apparently exchanged or given wounded parole. Died of illness at General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 4-17-64.
- Rudd, Charles: Detached. No other information.
- Ryan, Thomas S., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Ryan, Timothy: Died at General Hospital, Staunton, Va., 10-29-62.
- Shadix, Benjamin H., 9-14-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Paroled 7-30-63.
- Sharp, Peter W., 9-12-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Substitute. Discharged due to old age, 2-6-64.
- Skehan, Edward, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Captured during the last days of the war. Transportation furnished to New York City.
- Skipper, Angus, 8-18-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Discharged due to the seriousness of his wounds.
- Smith, A.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-25-65.
- Smith, Peter, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of typhoid fever, 12-19-62.

- Snow, John A., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 1st Corporal. Deserted his Company to join the cavalry service of C. S. A.
- Spradlin, Frank M., 8-12-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Bristoe Station, 10-14-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Stanton, Jacob, 5-8-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. May have been retired early in 1865.
- Strange, R. R.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-25-65.
- Strickland, James R., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Deserted at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Strickland, J. S.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as admitted to Chimborazo Hospital No. 5, 12-2-62.
- Summersell, John W.: Chronically ill. Hospitalized for a long time. Paroled at Farmville, Va., 4-18-65.
- Talbot, William T., 8-20-62—Montgomery, Ala.: Conscript. Absent, sick, from Company much of the time. Captured at a Richmond hospital at end of war. Paroled at Richmond, Va., 5-18-65.
- Taylor, William S., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: 1st Sergeant. Detached as telegraph operator to Secretary of War, 10-21-61.
- Teller, Joshua G., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed in battle. n.d. n.p.
- Todd, John, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Tompkins, Charles C., 9-30-64—Barbour Co., Ala.: Conscript. Received in Company 11-64.
- Troutman, W. A.: His name appears on a register for pay, 3-64.
- Tulbird, W. F.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864.
- Unger, Solomon, 3-24-63—Fredericksburg, Va.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Never in action again.
- Van Meter, Isaac, 5-8-61—Mobile, Ala.: 1st Sergeant. Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- Vice, J. R. Jr.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Demopolis, Ala., 6-23-65.
- Wadkins, Robert O., 8-9-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Absent, sick, through most of war.
- Ward, John J., 8-9-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Released from Fort Delaware Prison,

Del., 6-14-65.

Ward, Robert J., 7-2-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Wounded at battle of White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va., 6-13-64. Retired due to disability. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-65.

Warnicker (Wanicker), William, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Regimental Drummer throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Warren, J. N.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Exchanged 2-18-65.

Weeks, John W., 8-22-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Transferred to Company A. Later deserted to the enemy.

Wells, P. Vally, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.

Westron, George H., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 9-61.

White, William W. M., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

Westron, George H., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 9-61.

White, William W. M., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

Williams, J. W.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 4-15-64.

Williams, Peter, 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-10-62.

Wood, Henry C., 8-9-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Paroled 8-24-63.

Wood, Hugh A., 8-29-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Exchanged 11-1-64.

Wright, Albert E., 5-6-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and released 6-15-65.

Wyncoop, J. W.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 2-18-65.

Young, Wallace W., 4-1-62—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and joined U. S. 3rd Maryland Cavalry.

## APPENDIX J

**Company "F", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company was raised in 1831 as an independent company, the "Greenville Guards", of the Alabama State Militia in Greenville, Butler County, Alabama. In late January, 1861, it was mustered into the Army of Alabama and served at Pensacola, Florida. Upon returning to Greenville it was reorganized May 21, 1861. It was mustered in C. S. A. service on June 9, 1861.

**OFFICERS**

Colonel Hilary A. Herbert: Captain, 5-21-61. Promoted to Major of the Regiment, 5-5-62. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Promoted to Lt. Col. of the Regiment. Received Regimental compliment for gallantry at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Acting Colonel, 5-3-63. Commended for his zeal in action at battle of Gettysburg. Seriously wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Promoted to Colonel and retired. 11-2-64.

Captain Lewis A. Livingston: 1st Lt., 5-21-61. Captain, 5-5-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Died as the result of his wounds at Camp Letterman U. S. A. Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa., 9-27-63.

Captain Ira W. Stott: 2nd Lt., 5-21-61. 1st Lt., 5-5-62. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Captain, 9-28-63. Retired, 10-19-64, due to physical disability caused by his wounds. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 6-9-65.

Captain George Hatch: Private, 5-21-61. Received Regimental compliment for gallantry at battle of Sharpsburg, 8-17-62, and promoted to 2nd Lt., 9-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Apparently paroled or exchanged. Captain, 10-19-64. Captured again (place not known). Ordered to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 3-14-65.

2nd Lt. David McKee: 5-21-61 to 3-6-62. Resigned to form another Company in Alabama.

2nd Lt. W. H. A. Lane: 1st Sergeant, 5-21-61. 2nd Lt., 4-22-62. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

2nd Lt., Thomas A. Kelley: Private, 5-21-61. 2nd Lt., 5-5-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor at battle of Salem

Church, 5-3-63. He was either captured or surrendered during the last month of the war. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 4-8-65. Transportation furnished to Philadelphia, Pa.

2nd Lt. D. B. Thornton: Private, 5-21-61. Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 2nd Lt., 1-15-63. Killed on Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64.

2nd Lt. J. G. Parsons: Private, 5-21-61. Sergeant, 1863. 2nd Lt., 9-7-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

### Enlisted Ranks

Anderson, Ezekial, 8-22-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured in engagement at High Bridge, Appomattox River, Va., 4-6-65. Paroled at Point Lookout Prison, Md., 6-9-65.

Andrews, J. F., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died of illness 7-22-61.

Andrews, G. D.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty 1-2-63.

Baldwin, James A., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Detailed as Carpenter. No other information.

Barefield, Charles, 10-11-62—Macon Co. Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

Barnett, W. F., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Captured at battle of Williamsburg, Va., 5-5-62.

Bayzer, T. W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died of illness at Baptist Church Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 3-13-62.

Benbow, Adam J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

Bozeman, C., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

Brogan, Patrick, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

Buell, David, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Quartermaster. Promoted to Ordnance Sergeant of Regiment 11-8-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Bussey, D. J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: 4th Sergeant. Discharged due to physical disability, 9-5-61.

Carr, H. C.: Captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-15-65.

Chavers, G. W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy. n.d.

Coleman, J. R., 6-8-63—Talladega, Ala.: Conscript. With Company through 1864.



- Cook, W. J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 10-5-63.
- Cox, Robert: Detached 8-31-62.
- Crawford, J. J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 9-31-61.
- Croft, Edward D., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 9-3-61.
- Crowder, H. A., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: His name appears on an early roster of the Company after its reorganization.
- Crowder, T. G., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: His name appears on an early roster of the Company after its reorganization.
- Curb, A. C.: Captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.
- Danavan, J. T.: Died of illness at 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 12-21-62.
- Davis, W. S., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Detailed to duty as Carpenter, 9-13-61.
- Dee, G. W.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864.
- Demins, M.: His name appears on a register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, as transferred to Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., 8-8-63.
- Dixon, Abraham (Abram), 8-8-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Present throughout remainder of the war.
- Doswell, F., 8-29-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- Dunn, H., 5-20-62—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died of illness, 12-6-62.
- Dunn, Martin, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 10-1-63.
- Dunn, John W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Detailed as Nurse in hospital. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Earnest, J. S., 8-1-62—Greenville, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Released 6-7-65.
- Garner, W. L., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Corporal. Wounded sometimes in 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., 4-6-65.
- Gallaway, G. W.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Gambell, S.: His name appears on a register of General Hos-

pital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as transfered to Howard's Grove Hospital, 7-10-64.

Garner, R. H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged due to physical disability, 9-28-62.

Glancy, J. R.: Sergeant. His name appears on a list of paroled prisoners of war at Farmville, Va., 4-21-65.

Gentry, R. H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Retired due to physical disability, 9-20-63.

Gore, C. A., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to U. S. Convalescent Hospital, Fort Wood, Bedloe Island, New York Harbor. Paroled at Point Lookout Prison, Md. n.d. Retired 9-26-64.

Gore, William J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died of illness, 5-16-62.

Hall, George W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Teamster. Died of illness, 5-10-62.

Hatch, F.: Sergeant. May not have proceeded to Richmond with Company.

Hawkins, Thomas: His name appears on a register of General Hospital, No. 9, Richmond, Va., as transfered to Camp Winder Hospital, 5-8-63.

Haynes, William J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Captured at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-11-64. Joined U. S. service.

Headley, J. M., 3-31-62—Troy, Ala.: Conscript. Transfered from Company G, 6th Alabama Regiment. Deserted to the enemy 9-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.

Henderson, O. S., 8-8-62—Wilcox Co., Ala.: Conscript. Ill frequently in Richmond hospitals.

Hester, Samuel D., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 11-8-61.

Holly, William B.: His name appears on a report of 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., as dying on 12-21-62.

Holyday, D. G.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war captured in and about Confederate hospitals in Richmond, Va., 4-3-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 7-31-65.

Howard, William H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Chronically ill.

Dropped from the roll of the Company. Subsequently died. n.d.

Ingram (Ingraham), J. L., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Died of illness while prisoner of war at Fort Delaware, Del., 1-22-64.

Johnson, H. V., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Jones, A.: Transferred to Company F, 10-8-63. Sent off sick at Bristoe Station, 10-15-63. Returned to duty 2-19-64.

Jones, B. M., 11-11-62—Macon, Ala.: Conscript. Chronically ill. Dropped from the roll of the Company. Died of illness 5-16-63.

Kelly, Henry H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.

Kelly, Nathaniel G., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died 6-62. No other information.

Kelly, T., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Armorer.

King, J. T., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Hospitalized 5-12-62. No additional information.

Land, John D., 8-6-62—Tallapoosa, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at engagement at High Bridge, Appomattox River, Va., 4-6-65. Released, 6-6-65, from Point Lookout Prison, Md.

Lane, R. W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died of illness at General Hospital, Greenville, Ala., 11-6-62.

Lang, T. G., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Captured at battle of Williamsburg, Va., 5-5-62. Paroled and discharged as infirm, 6-2-63.

Lee, George W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: 4th Corporal. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

Lee, Joseph M., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Hospitalized with pneumonia at C. S. A. General Hospital, Danville, Va., 9-9-62.

Livingston, A.: His name appears on a register of approved furloughs of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., 11-29-62.

Loftis, J. M. (F.), 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged, 2-6-62, apparently due to chronic illness.

Long, John C.: His name appears on a register of killed or wounded.

McCaskill, W. C., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: 3rd Sergeant. Discharged due to physical disability, 4-18-62.

McCool, John, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-4-61.

McDonald (McDaniel), James P., 8-8-62—Pike Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 11-1-64.

McFay, John, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-4-61.

McFarland, John: Captured near Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.

McGavin, Frank: His name appears on a register of Seminary Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 12-12-61.

McLendon, J. J., 8-8-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized frequently. Saw little active service except guard duty. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Mighen, M., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Present with original Company. May not have gone to Richmond.

Miller, C., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Present with original Company 7-62.

Mills, L., 8-30-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Milner, E. L., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63, while detailed as Hospital Steward to care for Confederate wounded. Exchanged 2-18-65.

Milner, J. B., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: 1st Corporal. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Wounded near Petersburg, Va., 10-11-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Mims, W. W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 1-23-62.

Moore, J. F., 8-11-62—Macon Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Paroled at Point Lookout Prison, Md., 2-18-65.

Morris, L. A.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1863.

Morris, Richard R., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Present with Company through most of the war. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-29-65.

- Mullins, G. T., 5-1-64—Macon Co., Ala.: Dropped from the roll too small and too young for field service.
- Murphy, E. S.: His name appears on a payroll list, 8-31-62.
- Murray, J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Neagle (Nagle), John 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and joined the 1st Connecticut Cavalry.
- Norman, James T., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- Palmer, W. W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died 6-10-62. No additional information.
- Perry, Edward: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-18-65.
- Purifoy, M. C., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Discharged due to tuberculosis, 2-11-62.
- Ragsdale, L. P., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Sergeant 1863. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Appointed Ensign of the Regiment 4-8-64. Mentioned for bravery at Gettysburg.
- Reeves, George, 8-15-63—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Apparently given wounded parole. Hospitalized at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 5-17-64.
- Richardson, John: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62.
- Riley, Martin S., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Present with Company through most of war.
- Rollo, (Roller), J. J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Ross, Asa, 5-21-61—Greenville, Ala.: 2nd Sergeant. Seriously wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Sanson, Thomas, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62.
- Sapp, F (T). M., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Died at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, 9-63.
- Sapp, William S., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died 6-4-61.



- Savage, Robert, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died of illness, 1862.
- Searcy, J. R., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: 3rd Corporal. Name placed on Roll of Honor for his actions at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Promoted to Sergeant 1864. Captured at Farmville, Va., 4-11-65. Paroled at Farmville.
- Sessions, J. J., 10-16-62—Wilcox Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 10-22-63. Exchanged 4-27-74. Received further treatment at General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 5-8-64.
- Shaw, E. J., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Corporal. Musician. Died of illness at South Carolina Hospital, Petersburg, Va., 6-25-62.
- Shoemake, J., 8-8-62—Autauga, Ala.: Conscript. Deserted 3-65.
- Sidners, J. H.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 5-6-63.
- Smith, C. O.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-18-65.
- Smith, H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Woodcutter for the Regiment. Mortally wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Smith, J. J., n. d.—Clopton, Ala.: Conscript. Name appears on the register of two hospitals in Richmond, Va., 5-8-64 and 8-20-64.
- Smith, Seaborn, 8-29-62—Henry Co., Ala.: His name is entered as patient at Howard's Grove General Hospital, 8-31-63. Apparently never returned to duty.
- Smith, S. H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Present with original Company.
- Smitherman, J.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.
- Smoke, J. L., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Present with original Company. No record of having proceeded to Richmond with Company.
- Spears, J. C., 8-10-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Conscript. Transferred from Company C, 1-20-64. Wounded in some battle. n.d. n.p.
- Spears, J. G., 3-16-64—Dale Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness, 6-17-64.
- Stephens, John P., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Stevens, J. H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Detached and detailed as Teamster in Division Ordnance Train, 8-8-63.

- Stott, Stephen W., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Strickland, A., 8-12-62—Barbour Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured at Farmville, Va., 4-6-65. Paroled from Newport News, Va.
- Stusom, Thomas: His name appears on a register of Camp Winder General Hospital No. 2, as furloughed 9-24-62.
- Swint, Joseph, 8-8-62—Tallapoosa, Ala.: Conscript. Assigned to Division Ordnance Train.
- Tefepaugh, H. P., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Captured at Farmville, Va., 4-6-65. Sent to Newport News, Va. Signed oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. 6-24-65.
- Thomas, Leroy, 8-12-62—Barbour Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness at Orange C. H. Hospital, Va., 8-19-64.
- Thornton, J. A., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Given wounded parole 8-24-63.
- Tisdale, Charles C., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died of illness at 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 12-16-62.
- Trice, L. S., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Present with Company through 8-61.
- Turner, B.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864.
- Wallace, William F., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, for treatment.
- Walters, John, 10-20-62—Mobile, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Treated at Letterman General Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred to Fort McHenry Prison, Md. n.d. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 7-21-64. Exchanged 2-18-65
- Ward, Clinton L., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Died of illness at General Hospital No. 13, Richmond, Va., 7-10-62.
- Ware, James, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62, sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-5-62. Killed at battle of Sharpsburg 9-17-62.
- Whitaker, J., 8-22-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Present with Company through 2-64.

- Wright, John, 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Musician. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-5-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Hospitalized at U. S. A. General Hospital, Chester, Pa., 7-9-63. Apparently given wounded parole for he appears as a patient at Episcopal Christ Church Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 8-20-63, and Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 5-10-64, where an arm was amputated.
- William, W.: Died of illness 12-30-62.
- Willis, L. C.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-25-65.
- Wilner, J. B.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1863.
- Wilson, S. T., 8-9-62—Pike Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 3-28-65.
- Wimbush, J. H., 5-20-61—Greenville, Ala.: Wagoner. Deserted or surrendered 4-65. Transportation furnished to Philadelphia, Pa.
- Woodruff, Luther: His name appears on a record of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Ill., as captured at Sand Mountain, Ala., 7-18-64. Joined 6th U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, 4-3-65.
- Wooten, J. T.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 5-23-64.
- Wright, William, 8-20-62—Macon Co., Ala.: Conscript. Chronically ill at Camp Winder General Hospital, Richmond, Va., from 4-30-63 until dropped from the roll of the Company.

## APPENDIX K

**Company "G", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company, made up mostly of the German population of Mobile, was raised in 1848 as an independent Company (**German Fusiliers**) in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, and was mustered in C. S. A. service on June 9, 1861.

**OFFICERS**

Lt. Col. John P. Emrich: Captain, 5-25-61. Promoted to Major of the Regiment, 6-16-62. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Lt. Col., 11-2-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Captain Anthony Kohler (Kuehler): 1st Lt., 5-21-61. Captain, 6-16-62. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Johnson's Island Prison, Ohio. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 3-14-65.

1st Lt. Alexander Shedden: Sergeant, 5-25-61. 1st Lt., 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Johnson's Island Prison, Ohio.

2nd Lt. Drury Thompson: 5-25-61 to 6-12-62. Resigned due to physical disability.

2nd Lt. Adam Hippler: 5-25-61 to 10-19-61. Resigned.

2nd Lt. August Jansen: Private, 5-25-61. 2nd Lt., 10-29-61. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

2nd Lt. Charles F. Walker (Wacker): Corporal, 5-21-61. 1st Lt., 10-12-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Johnson's Island Prison, Ohio, 7-27-63. Released 6-12-65.

2nd Lt. George Schwarz: Sergeant, 5-25-61. 1st Lt., 10-12-62. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Name placed on Roll of Honor.

2nd Lt. B. E. Gould: Private, 5-21-61. 2nd Lt., 12-23-63. Received Regimental compliment for gallantry at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

**Enlisted Ranks**

Ahern, Patrick, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Present on muster roll throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

- Ackridge, Joseph, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: His name appears on a register of discharged soldiers, 7-28-62.
- Anderson, Alexander, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Hospitalized 8-61. No other information.
- Arnfeldt (Arnfield), Thomas, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed as Forage Master to Quartermaster Dept. Discharged, 1-22-62.
- Arnstein, H.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Barkman, John T., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mills, 6-27-62.
- Barrier, Jacob: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 18, Richmond, Va., as discharged from the service, 12-28-61.
- Bauer, Charles: Sergeant. Present with Company until early 1862.
- Bauman, F.: Corporal. Present with Company in 1862.
- Benefield, J.: Died of illness at Chimborazo Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., 3-3-63.
- Berger, Jacob: His name appears on a register of discharged soldiers, 12-31-61.
- Blumenfield, John, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged, 8-31-61.
- Braun, J.: Sergeant. His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Braun, W.: Sergeant. His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Broun, Andrew: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Broun (Brown), Peter, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy, 7-14-63, near Williamsport, Md., during retreat from battle of Gettysburg. Joined U. S. service, 1-24-64.
- Broun (Brown), William, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 3rd Sergeant. Deserted at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Bush, C. G., 8-27-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Wounded 9-18-64.
- Callaway, B. C., 8-7-62—Macon Co., Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded 9-64.
- Cannon, R. J.: Died of illness, 12-21-62.
- Caskell, J. B. McCoy: His name appears on a record of Lincoln U. S. A. General Hospital, Washington, D.C., as patient, 6-64.



Castello, James, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.

Chapman, W. S., 8-22-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Died of typhoid fever at Elmira Prison, N. Y., 8-16-64.

Clark, C. A., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 8-22-63.

Clark, H.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-14-65.

Collins, Benjamin, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Daubach, John H., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Sergeant. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.

Deeley, John H., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died in a Richmond hospital, 7-2-62.

Delth, W.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.

Donavan, Joseph: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.

Egger, Francis, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of typhoid fever at Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Va., 6-7-62.

Elliott, Toler: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged 3-64.

Evans, W. H.: Conscript. Hospitalized at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 8-23-64.

Evans, W. R.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1864.

Failar (Faeler), Jerome, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.

Finley, T. J., 8-15-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Present through 1864. His name appears on a list of Confederate soldiers paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-20-65.

Fisher, John: Corporal. Captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.

Foster, William M., 9-2-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Franz, Peter C., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed as Provost Guard. Detailed as Carpenter, 2-24-62.

Frasier, William: Discharged due to physical disability, 9-17-62.

- Frische, William, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Assigned to duty at various mitlitary hospitals in the Richmond, Va., Area.
- Galloway, B. C.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1863.
- Ganbell, S.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 7-9-64.
- Gealer, S.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Gengenbach, Gottlieb (Gingenbach), 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-23-61.
- Gensler (Gunsler), Samuel, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detached to hospital duty.
- Gilchrist, John, 5-23-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 7-16-64.
- Gilfoy, T.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Godwin, James P.: Captured 5-16-64. Enlisted in U. S. Army, 6-10-64.
- Goldsmith, Robert (Goldschmidt), 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and released 5-10-65.
- Gottsmanshausen, Gustave, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed to duty as a Butcher.
- Graham, J. L., 7-4-64—Jefferson Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Graham, W.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1864.
- Grandberry, C. F., 8-5-62—Henry Co., Ala.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General, Richmond, Va., in mid 1864.
- Grangentes, G.: His name appears on a record of hospitalization at Episcopal Church Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 12-17-61.
- Gratix, Joseph, 5-21-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., and paroled 2-18-65.
- Grove, D. J.: Captured at a Richmond hospital, 4-3-65. Released 4-25-65.
- Gunsler, S.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Hachmeyer, Heinrich (Hachmeir), 5-21-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

- Hackman, J.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Hamilton, J. L.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-26-63.
- Hancock, N.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 2-18-64.
- Harrison, John, 8-22-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Wounded and hospitalized, 10-8-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Hanlein (Haelein), Frank, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Sergeant, 6-30-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Hauck, Nicholas, 5-21-61—Mobile, Ala.: Musician. Sergeant, 1864.
- Hauersberger, Jacob (Hauersbeurger), 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-22-62.
- Henrich, Sebastian, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed to Ambulance Corps.
- Henry, S.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 3-28-64.
- Hern, P. A.: His name appears on a register of Chimborazo General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 6-26-63.
- Hippler, A., 7-3-64—Mobile, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Hippler, Charles Jr., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Jensen (Johnson), Arthur, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-12-62.
- Keefe, Thomas, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Keinle, John, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Given wounded parole. Treated in a Mobile hospital. Apparently disabled.
- Kennedy, T.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 3-28-64.
- Kidd, William, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed as clerk in Quartermaster Dept. Discharged due to physical disability, 2-28-62.
- Kiefer, Peter, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

- King, S. J., 8-29-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-26-63. Exchanged, 11-11-64. Paroled, 5-8-65.
- Klein (Kline), Ferdinand, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Musician.
- Krause, August, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Kriebel, F., 2-13-62: Enlisted under a false name, 2-13-62. Was apprehended for murder the next day.
- Kruse, Henry, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Exchanged, 8-11-63, at Camp Lee, Va.
- Lauder, George, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Lee, John H., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Court Martialled 8-14-62.
- Lohide (Loheide), John C.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Given wounded parole and treated in a Richmond hospital. Discharged due to physical disability, 9-10-64.
- Lowenfeld, Hammond (Lohenfeldt), 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala. Present with original Company.
- Manning, W. J., 9-8-62—Chambers, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Mattellac, W. E.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 2-2-63.
- McCaskill, A., 10-12-62—Wilcox Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of pneumonia at General Hospital No. 9, Lynchburg, Va., 5-12-64.
- McCaskill, W. E., 10-12-62—Wilcox Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-10-64. Sent to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C. Later transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released, 6-14-65.
- McCosker, Mathias J. (McCasker), 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- McDonald, J. A.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-19-65.
- McGauren, J. His name appears on an early roll of the Company.

- McGregor, John J., 5-21-61—Mobile, Ala.: Present with original Company.
- Meier, G.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Meyers, Charles, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Sergeant. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Meyers (Myers), John, 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Given wounded parole, 8-24-63.
- Muller (Miller), Frederick, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Muller (Miller), Jacob, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Discharged due to physical disability, 1-6-62.
- Moss, J. J., 8-25-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Conscript. Seriously wounded at battle of Salem Church, Va., 5-3-63. Died in a Richmond hospital, 6-14-63.
- Moss, J. L., 8-23-62—Dale Co., Ala., Deserted while a patient at Chimborazo General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 7-14-63.
- Murray, J.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Naile, W. B., 8-23-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Nelson, John, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released, 5-10-65.
- Obering, E. F., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness at Richmond, Va., 1-2-62.
- Partridge, H. H., 8-29-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Missing at battle of Gettysburg.
- Pearson, W. A. J.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Paroled from DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, 9-27-63. Severely wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.
- Pfledger, Philip, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Permanently disabled.
- Poland, William, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to 45th Regiment Georgia Volunteers, 8-27-63.
- Prinz, Charles, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Burgess' Mill, 10-27-64.
- Ransey, A.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 9-7-64.
- Redlick, J.: Present with Company 12-31-61 to 2-28-62.



- Remus, Peter, 5-21-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Detached to Division Pioneer Corps, 12-63.
- Reynolds, J. R.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Treated in U. S. hospital at Gettysburg, Pa.
- Roach, C. L.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 3-5-64.
- Roberts, John, 5-21-61—Mobile, Ala.: Present with Company only until 8-61.
- Roberts, William E., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged, 10-27-62. Man was not a citizen of the Confederacy or of the U. S. A.
- Robertson, Lewis J., 5-25-51—Mobile, Ala.: Record of hospitalization 5-62.
- Roh, Charles L., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Received Regimental Honors for gallantry at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Sergeant, 4-1-64.
- Rothschild, A., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Corporal, 1863. Died 7-17-63, of wounds received at battle of Gettysburg. Cited for conspicuous bravery during the battle.
- Ryales, J., 8-14-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Record of hospitalization at Richmond, Va., in April and May, 1864.
- Schaaf, Philip, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died while in service.
- Scharf, Henry, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Deserted at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and released 3-29-65.
- Schmidt, Frederick, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company. His name appears on a register of payment as 1st Sergeant, 6-13-62.
- Schmidt, John, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed as Teamster for the Medical Department through 1864.
- Schneider, August, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed as Regimental Butcher. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Schneider, George: His name appears on a register of payment, 6-17-62.
- Schneider, John, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Record of hospitalization and return to duty, 1-62.
- Schultz, August, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

- Shreve, S.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Shrides, A.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 2-5-64.
- Silenger, C. D.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., as furloughed for 40 days, 9-28-64.
- Smith, H. W., 8-24-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 10-27-63. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 2-18-65. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 6-5-65.
- Smith, James, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 12-20-64. Captured at Tuskegee, Ala., 4-15-65. Sent to Macon, Ga., prison, 4-23-65.
- Smith (Schmidt), Peter, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Name placed on Roll Of Honor for gallantry at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Must have been given wounded parole for his name appears on the register of the Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 10-31-63. Furloughed to Mobile, Ala. subsequently died of illness.
- Smith, S. T., 8-28-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Apparently given a wounded parole. Sent home as disabled.
- Spikes, J. S., 8-23-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort McHenry Prison, Md. Transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., n.d. Given wounded parole and sent to hospital at Lynchburg, Va. Received wounded furlough home to Newton, Ala. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Steidel, Ferdinand, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Sergeant. Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- Stevenson, C. H.: His name appears on an early roll of the Company.
- Stringfellow, Frank, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Joined U. S. 3rd Maryland Cavalry.

- Stringfellow, James, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Treated in Richmond, Va., and Mobile, Ala., hospitals. Later detailed to hospital duty.
- Stumm, Gustave A., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Swartz, H.: His name appears on a register of payment, 7-7-62.
- Taylor, James A.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 7-31-63. Name appears on a register of Episcopal Church Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., as returned to duty, 9-2-63.
- Taylor, John, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Sergeant, 1863. 2nd Sergeant, 4-1-63. 1st Sergeant, 1-9-64. Retired due to physical disability caused by wounds.
- Taylor, Neal, 10-25-63—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized most of the time after reporting to Company.
- Thomas, William: Died of illness at General Hospital No. 1, Lynchburg, Va., 6-16-63.
- Till, James, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died due to chronic illness, 3-22-62.
- Turner, H. R., 8-14-62—Tallapoosa, Ala.: Conscript. Present with Company, 10-63.
- Turner, R.: Deserted, 4-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Turner, R. M., 8-14-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Deep Bottom, Va., 8-16-64.
- Walker, S.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter of 1864.
- Weiser, Lewis, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Only present with Company through 8-61.
- White, J. B., 8-15-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness at General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 6-15-63.
- Wickham, James C., 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 5-9-63.
- Williams, J. W., 8-15-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Died of pneumonia at General Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Va., 4-11-63.
- Wilson, Charles, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 4-2-62.
- Wilson, Robert L.: Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

Wilson, Samuel, 5-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Retired, 10-20-64, due to physical disability from wounds received in action. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 6-17-65.

## APPENDIX L

**Company "H", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company was reorganized and raised on May 17, 1861, at Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, as the "Independent Scouts", and was mustered in C. S. A. service on June 9, 1861, for the period of the war.

**OFFICERS**

Captain William F. Cleveland, Jr.: 5-18-61 to 10-24-62. Resigned.

Captain William W. Mordecai: 2nd Lt., 5-18-61. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. 1st Lt., 6-1-62. Captain, 10-24-62. Commended as conspicuous for gallantry and bravery at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded near Petersburg, Va., 8-21-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

1st Lt. Joshua Kennedy: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.

1st Lt. Robert R. Scott: 1st Sergeant. 2nd Lt., 10-30-61. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 1st Lt., 10-24-62. Died, 7-22-63, at Letterman U. S. A. Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa., from wounds received at battle of Gettysburg. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.

1st Lt. Charles R. Rice: 3rd Sergeant. 2nd Lt., 6-1-62. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Commended as conspicuous for gallantry and bravery at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Johnson's Island Prison, Ohio. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., for exchange, 3-14-65.

2nd Lt. John D. Collier: 5-18-61 to 10-21-61. Resigned. Subsequently died of illness.

2nd Lt. William H. Dunn: 1st Corporal. Ordnance Sergeant, 5-1-62. 2nd Lt., 10-24-62. Assistant Quartermaster (Captain) of the Regiment, 2-17-64 to 6-14-64.

**Enlisted Ranks**

Anderson, George, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy in 1863.



Austill, J. W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 5th Sergeant. Discharged due to physical disability, 10-7-61.

Babbitt, C. H.: His name appears on a list of the Company printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.

Baker, C. L., 8-15-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.

Bamick, C. K.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., 7-4-64.

Barkloo, Henry P., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died, 7-19-62, from wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Batton, Thomas R., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed as Ward Master in Lynchburg, Va., hospital. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Beer, Joseph, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 1-63.

Berwick, W., 8-27-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died, 7-15-64, at Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., from wounds received at battle of Ream's Station, 6-29-64.

Blackman, J. W., 8-12-62—Macon Co., Ala.: Conscript. Present through most of the war.

Blake, E. V.: His name appears on a list of the Company printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10

Blount, B. B., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed in a skirmish at Wynne's Mill, near Yorktown, Va., being the first man killed in action from Company "H".

Brannan, J. E., 8-27-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor.

Brannan, J. W., 8-27-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Treated at Letterman U. S. Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 7-20-64. Corporal, 7-20-65.

Brown, James C.: 3rd Sergeant.

Buck, Henry W., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-24-63. Exchanged, 5-3-64. Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

Burns, James, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: He appears to have been a deserter from a Louisiana Zouaves battery.

Cain, G. W., 9-4-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Cain, Peter: His name appears on a list of the Company printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.

Carlen, M., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed to Ambulance Corps. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Carpenter, E. E., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 2-62.

Cashin, John, 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness at West Point, Va., 4-28-62.

Cavanaugh, B., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.

Chason, Reuben, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died, 7-13-62, from wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Chastang, Harrison, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.

Chism, J. W., 10-23-62—Talladega, Ala.: Conscript. Deserted and took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.

Clark, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Clark, S. W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Corporal, 10-1-62. Sergeant, 2-1-63. Wounded at battle of Totopotomoy Creek, 6-1-64. A faithful soldier.

Cobini, Eugene A., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Captured at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Exchanged the same day. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Must have been exchanged again, for he was present at battle of the Petersburg Crater.

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Collins, Charles, 1-1-63—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. while a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Joined the 3rd Maryland Cavalry.

- Commerce, William, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Slightly wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Transferred to C. S. Navy, 1-63.
- Cook, B. F., 8-10-62—Camp Watts, Ala. Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. A good soldier.
- Coon (Coone), John, 6-18-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Died while a prisoner of war at U. S. A. Hospital, Chester, Pa.
- Couch, Henry V., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to being a minor.
- Crassin, Fernando A.: Conscript. Captured, 4-6-65. Released from Point Lookout Prison, Md., 6-14-65.
- Creech (Creach), A. C., 9-5-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 10-64.
- Croughan, Patrick, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Failed to return from wounded furlough.
- Crutch, E. C.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Cutchins, J., 9-5-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Died from wounds received at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-12-64.
- Daughdrill, John L., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to the 3rd Alabama Regiment, 6-8-62.

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- Davis, William J., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Corporal, 10-6-62. Sergeant, 2-1-63. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. A faithful soldier.
- Davis, J. T., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness, 8-62.
- Davis, W. J. R., 3-12-62—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness, 7-62.
- Deal, L., 8-20-62—Dale Co., Ala.: Conscript. Mortally wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Dean, Thomas R., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 9-8-61.
- Deith, William, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy, 11-4-61.

- Donald, T. J., 5-25-64—Choctaw Co., Ala.: Conscript.
- Donovan, W. G., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured straggling during first Maryland campaign. Set free, 10-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Exchanged, n.d. Deserted and took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Dunn, D. W.: His name appears on a register of an hospital, Richmond, Va., 8-5-63.
- Dupieu, William: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Fair, John: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Faulkner, D. T.: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Ferguson, George W., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-61.
- Finton, John W., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Promoted to Corporal, 5-5-63. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Fiske, Charles E., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal. Died of illness at Bigelow Mill, Va., 10-61.
- Flinn, Andrew: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Fowler, G. H.: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Franklin, O.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 6-20-65.
- Frederickson, George: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Item, 4-26-10.
- Gardner, M.: His name appears on a receipt roll for commutation of rations on furlough, 7-15-62.

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- Gill, G. W., 8-6-62—Coosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Wounded on Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-23-64.
- Gill, N. H.: His name appears on a record for pay and furlough in April, 1864.
- Goodson, David, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Goodman, J. A., 5-16-64—Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Conscript. Present with Company during the last few months of the war.

- Gore, James M., 6-6-64—Jefferson Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Govini, E. A.: Conscript. Hospitalized at Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., 8-11-64.
- Graham, J. (Jesse) A., 5-25-64—Choctaw Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Gray, M. M., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Ordnance Department, 8-61.
- Griffin, F. M., 5-10-64—Centerville, Va.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64. Died of illness, 6-3-65, while a prisoner at Point Lookout Prison, Md.
- Hanse (Hause), Philip, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured following the battle of Sharpsburg, 9-10-62. Paroled in the field. Detailed to C. S. Ordnance Department, 12-63.
- Harrel, C. R.: Sergeant. His name appears on a register of the General Hospital, Petersburg, Va., as returned to duty, 6-23-64.
- Harwell, C. R., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Corporal, 5-5-63. Sergeant, 3-1-64. Wounded on Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64.
- Harwell, William R., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Corporal, 3-1-64. Mortally wounded near Petersburg, Va., 6-27-64.
- Hastings, J.: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Hawkins, C.: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Herbert, John, 3-14-62—Mobile, Ala.: Volunteer recruit. Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- Hilf, Samuel: 2nd Sergeant. Record of reenlistment, n.d.
- Hill, James, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted, 6-1-62, at battle of Seven Pines.
- Hilton, William, 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Hingston, Solan W., 2-16-63—Talladega, Ala.: Transferred to the 14th Alabama Infantry Regiment.
- Holland, Thomas: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Holley, R.: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.



Howell, A., 8-20-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Died of smallpox while a prisoner of war, 11-25-63.

Humes, H. C.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 11-15-64.

Hunt, Felix M., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Promoted to Regimental Commissary Sergeant, 6-2-62. Captured at High Bridge, Appomattox River, Va., 4-6-65. Paroled, 6-13-65.

Hursey, G. A., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Corporal, 2-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-26-63. Died, 11-14-63.

Jackson, Charles, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Failed to return from furlough home, 2-63. He is thought to have joined the C. S. Navy at Mobile.

Jackson, J. A.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va.

Jackson, W. O., 8-27-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Treated at Letterman U. S. A. Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. Exchanged, 1-1-64. Severely wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.

James, C. S.: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.

Jones, J. J., Jr., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Orderly for Colonel John A. Winston. Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.

Kelley, S. A.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., as furloughed, 12-13-64.

Kelly, John: His name appears on a voucher for pay, 1-22-62.

Kennedy, Isaac, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Kessell, George: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.

Krassin, F. August, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Detailed as Ambulance Driver. Captured at High Bridge, Appomattox River, Va., 4-6-65. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Released, 6-14-65.

Krueger, Charles: 1st Sergeant. Record of receiving pay in 1861-62.

- Leathers, A., 8-7-61—Auburn, Ala.: Transferred from 14th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Lee, W. G.: His name appears on a list printed by the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Leighton, William: His name appears on a list printed by the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Lewis, Isaac, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Paroled at Lynchburg, Va., 4-13-65.
- Lipscomb, D. W., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 6-12-64. Exchanged from Point Lookout Prison, Md., 9-30-64.
- Lofton, Van, 3-18-62—Mobile, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
- Madden, William, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 2-62.
- Malone, G. F., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Corporal, 2-63. Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. A faithful soldier.
- Malone, Henry R., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Sergeant. Promoted to 1st Sergeant, 7-63. Wounded at battle of Deep Bottom, Va., 8-16-64.
- Malone, J. G., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died, 7-19-62.
- Malone, M. A., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Corporal, 5-5-63. Sergeant, 7-2-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Mangan, M. E., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness, 1-13-63.
- Mardenbrough, G. D.: 4th Corporal. His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.
- Marks (Marxs), Henry, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Mason, Charles, 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.
- McClintock, H. G., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- McCormick, Neal, 9-8-62—Pike Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Wounded at battle of the wilderness, 5-6-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

- McGraw, William H., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal, 11-1-61. Sergeant, 6-1-62. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- McLoud, Alex, 8-2-62—Pike Co., Ala.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-63. Died, 9-63.
- Merkle, P., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Merrill, M. J., 5-21-64—Choctaw Co., Ala.: Conscript. Deserted, 9-1-64, and took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. Transportation furnished to Philadelphia, Pa.
- Moffatt (Moffitt), H. D., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Mortally wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Died at U. S. Letterman Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa., 9-19-63.
- Myers, James: Died, 1-5-63, at General Hospital, Danville, Va.
- Newell, N. J.: Deserted and took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 9-6-64.
- Newman, William, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded, 12-22-61, in skirmish at New Market Bridge, near Newport News, Va. Deserted to the enemy at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62.
- Nicholson, H. G.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 4-11-64.
- Palmer, W. W., 8-27-62—Barbour Co., Ala.: Conscript.
- Patten, T. H.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va. n.d.
- Patterson, G. W., 8-27-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Accidentally shot himself, 10-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Pearce (Pierce), W., 8-27-62—Barbour Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Pendergast, L. His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 3, Richmond, Va., as furloughed, 9-24-62.
- Perryman, William D., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Killed at battle of Bristoe Station, 10-14-63.
- Pike, J. K.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., 10-28-64.
- Powell, J. M.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-29-65.

- Rasimi, Joseph: 4th Sergeant. His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-20-10.
- Reagan, Patrick, 3-14-62—Mobile, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Reipschlager, Frederick C. F., (Reipschlaeger), 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at skirmish at New Market Bridge near Newport News, Va., 12-22-61. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sergeant, 10-62. Wounded at battle of Bristoe Station, 10-14-63. Killed at battle of Gurley's Farm, Weldon Railroad, 6-27-64.
- Reves, A. J.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-24-65.
- Rich, James, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Died of illness, 12-63.
- Robertson, Hubert, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-61.
- Rodgers, W. W., 5-27-64—Choctaw Co., Ala.: Conscript. Deserted and took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 12-64.
- Rooney, James, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company and joined C. S. Navy. Killed in a naval engagement in Mobile Bay n.d.
- Rossen, M. D., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Corporal. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Russell, Sylvester, 3-12-62: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Transferred to Company I, 12-62.
- Ryals, Perry, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 6-62.
- Ryan, John, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted, 6-1-62. Recaptured, 8-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Saltonstall, W. C., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 8-61.
- Sanson, T. H., 8-10-62—Coffee Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Sent to DeCamp Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Given wounded parole.
- Saxon (Sascon), A. H., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Returned under reprieve of President Davis. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-7-64. Deserted to the enemy near Petersburg, Va., 9-20-64.

Saunders, James: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.

Sayre, C., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: Sergeant, 10-1-62. Killed at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63.

Scatter, J. B.: His name appears on a list printed in the Mobile Daily Item, 4-26-10.

Seawell, William A., 5-30-61—Mobile, Ala.: 2nd Sergeant. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Discharged due to his wounds.

Shaw, W. J.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Hartwell, Ga., 5-7-65.

Shultz, Frederick: His name appears on a payroll receipt for the period of 12-3-62 to 2-28-63.

Smith, A., 3-30-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala.: Recruit by transfer. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Corporal, 3-64. Killed at battle of Reams Station, 6-29-64.

Smith, John, 4-8-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala.: Recruit by transfer, 12-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Smith, S. A., 5-18-65—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Deserted, 2-63.

Smith, W., 8-17-62—Tallapoosa Co., Ala.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 7-20-63.

Sommill, John: His name appears on a register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 2, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 6-25-62.

Spence, T. A., 10-27-62—Conecuh Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness at Gordonsville, Va., 8-4-63.

Spencer, H. O., 6-26-64—Selma, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Deep Bottom, Va., 11-17-64. Retired, 3-15-65, as physically disabled.

Sprowl, John, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Killed at battle of Cold Harbor, 6-3-64.

Stephenson, Steven, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Straid, William W.: His name appears on a register of claims of deceased Confederate soldiers, 5-2-64.

Stroud, E. D., 9-8-62—Pike Co., Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded (loss of leg) and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Discharged due to physical disability, 2-1-64.

Stroud, William, 9-8-62—Pike Co., Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.



- Stryne, Richard: Captured during retreat from battle of Gettysburg, 7-6-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and joined the 3rd Maryland Cavalry, 9-63.
- Syphrit, John T., 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Marine Corps, 7-62.
- Tatum, William A., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Corporal, 2-64. Killed at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Terrill, G. P., 6-6-64—Elytown, Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized frequently. Saw little, if any, combat duty.
- Thompson, J. H., His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 6-20-65.
- Tilman, Berry, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of typhoid fever at C. S. A. Hospital, Danville, Va., 6-15-62.
- Titus, Benjamin, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Bristoe Station, 10-14-62. Killed at battle of Hanover Junction, 5-24-64.
- Trimmel, B. W., 8-27-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Cold Harbor, 6-7-64.
- Tuchen, G. A.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 5-16-64.
- Varner, George, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Walker, D. W., 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Whalen (Whelan), James, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62. Deserted his Company and joined C. S. Navy.
- White, Leo: Corporal. His name appears on a register of payment for February, 1862.
- Willey, Alexander, 5-18-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 1-62.
- Williams, Edward: Wounded and captured at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Exchanged, 11-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged, 3-3-64. Deserted, 8-21-64, during the Petersburg campaign.
- Williams, Peter, 6-25-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Transferred to some Cavalry unit.
- Woodward, T. B., 5-25-64—Choctaw Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Wright, Louis: 2nd Corporal. Reduced to Private for misconduct, 11-61. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Absent, ill, in 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 12-11-62.

Yearta, W. F.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-25-65

Zelly, G.: His name appears on a register for payment for service from 10-31-61 to 2-28-62.

## APPENDIX M

**Company "I", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry**

This Company, made up mostly of the Irish population of Mobile, was raised on April 27, 1861, at Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, as the "Emerald Guards" and was mustered in C. S. A. service on or about June 9, 1861, for the period of the war.

**OFFICERS**

Captain Patrick Loughry: 5-20-61. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.

Captain C. P. B. Branagan (Branegan): 1st Lt., 5-20-61. Captain, 6-1-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.

Captain John McGrath: Private, 5-20-61. 2nd Lt., 11-61. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 1st Lt., 1-27-63. Captain, 7-3-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-11-64. Retired, 12-27-64.

Captain Andrew Quinn: Private, 5-20-61. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-11-62. 2nd Lt., 11-13-62. 1st Lt., 7-3-63. Wounded at battle of Bristoe Station, 10-14-63. Captain, 12-27-64.

1st Lt. Michael Nugent: 1st Sergeant, 5-20-61. 2nd Lt., 11-61. 1st Lt., 6-1-62. Resigned, 1-27-63, due to chronic rheumatism.

1st Lt. James Killion: Private, 5-20-61. Wounded at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-30-62. 2nd Lt., 1-27-63. 1st Lt., 12-27-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

2nd Lt. John T. Halpin: 5-20-61 to 10-8-61. Resigned.

2nd Lt. James Flanagan: 5-20-61 to 10-8-61. Resigned.

**Enlisted Ranks**

Abbott, John H., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Paroled from Fort Delaware Prison, 7-30-63. Wounded at battle of Burgess' Mill, 10-27-64. Retired due to physical disability, 5-22-65. Paroled at Mobile, Ala., 6-5-65.

- Ahern (Aherne), Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 3rd Sergeant. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Captured. Exchanged from Fort Monroe, Va., 8-31-62. Discharged 3-21-63.
- Blackall, Simon, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Never returned to Company from wounded furlough to Mobile. Dropped from the roll.
- Boone, L. H., 8-19-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Apparently not exchanged.
- Brewer, George, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Williamsburg, Va., 5-5-62.
- Brown, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Burke, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 3rd Corporal. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Burke (Bourke), Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 2nd Sergeant. 1st Sergeant, 10-30-61. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Burmester, C. F., 11-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Detailed as Shoemaker. Deserted 7-6-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 7-15-64. Transportation furnished to Philadelphia, Pa.
- Butler, W. J., 10-4-64—Montgomery, Ala.: Conscript.
- Cain (Kane), Michael, 6-12-61: Missing since battle of Weldon Railroad, 8-21-64. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Canavan, James, 5-22-61—Mobile, Ala.: Name placed on Roll of Honor at battle of Williamsburg. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Exchanged or given wounded parole. Treated at Episcopal Church Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 8-63. Returned to Company 9-4-63.
- Canney (Caney), John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Lost his left arm at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Cannon, James: Captured at Farmville, Va., 4-6-65. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Released 6-9-65.
- Carney, George, 1-11-64: Transferred to 1st Louisiana Regiment, 4-21-64.
- Carr, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of

- Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Corporal, 12-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Carter, John: His name appears on a register of C. S. A. General Hospital, Danville, Va., as returned to duty.
- Carvile, J. C.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-24-65.
- Case, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at skirmish at New Market Bridge, Newport News, Va., 12-22-61. He was the first man on the Regiment to be killed in action with the enemy.
- Cashin, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Cassidy, John I., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 8-5-62. Transferred to C. S. Navy.
- Cassidy, John II, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy, 11-4-62.
- Chaffin (Chafin), Moses, 6-1-64—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 6-30-64.
- Cherry, Charles, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Corporal, 7-62. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Cochran, J. H., 8-27-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Substitute. Severely wounded and captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Sent to Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C. Given wounded parole. Treated at Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 8-63.
- Connors, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Apparently never returned to Company.
- Convy (Convey), William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Corporal. Discharged, 1-31-62, due to chronic illness.
- Coyne, James, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A., 8-10-62.
- Crivallari (Crivallair), Thomas, 6-12-61—Richmond, Va.: Present with Company. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Crowly (Crowley), Patrick, 11-10-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Sub-



- stitute. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Killed at battle of Petersburg, 6-27-64.
- Curtin, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Daisy, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62.
- Dargan, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Died at Baptist Church Hospital, Williamsburg, 5-31-62.
- Davis, Milton, 6-1-64: Conscript. Deserted to the enemy, 3-30-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Davis, W. C.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war received at DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor, that were captured at battle of Gettysburg.
- Deboise (Dubose), G. W., 8-10-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle on Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.
- Densmore (Dinsmore), Samuel, 9-1-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Substitute. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Paroled 5-30-65.
- Devine, Peter, 8-11-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Substitute. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Apparently not exchanged.
- Dougherty (Doherty), John C., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Exchanged 8-5-62. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-31-62.
- Dolan, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Discharged due to disability caused by his wound.
- Donegan, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Hill, 6-27-62.
- Donnell, Edward O., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Musician. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Dowling, Dennis, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Dowling, James, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness, 9-3-62.
- Dowling, John (Joseph), 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted his Company, 5-28-62. Is supposed to have remained in Confederate service.

- Duff, Michael, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, Va., 6-22-64. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Dunigan, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Dwyer, Walter, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to illness. Subsequently died.
- Dwyer, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Egan, Michael, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Eldre, Daniel: His name appears as a signature to oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. while prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 8-10-62.
- Fallen, (Tallin), Thomas, 8-13-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Missing after battle of Gettysburg.
- Feeney, Bernard, 6-15-63—Chancellorsville, Va.: Conscript. Died of wounds received at engagement at North River, Va., 5-24-64.
- Finigan (Finnigan), Timothy, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged n.d.
- Fitzgerald, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. No record afterwards.
- Flannery, Phillip, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Died from his wounds at Cliffburne U. S. A. General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5-23-62.
- Forman, Arthur, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-25-63.
- Foy, James, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 7-19-62.
- Geary, Cornelius, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released 6-14-65.
- Gilday, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Detailed to Ordnance Department.
- Glaze, William, 5-13-64—Jefferson Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded near Petersburg, Va., 10-23-64.

- Golding, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Permanently disabled at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Hospitalized in Mobile and Shelby Springs, Alabama hospitals. Retired 11-64. Paroled in Marion, Ala., 5-16-65.
- Golding, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released, 6-14-65.
- Gordon, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded (loss of left eye) and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Given wounded parole. Retired 11-64.
- Hall, Dennis, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.
- Hamilton, John 2nd, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Hamilton, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Hanlon, William: Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged, 8-31-62. Retired as permanently disabled, 2-27-63.
- Hannon, Charles, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 4th Sergeant. 2nd Sergeant, 3-62. Captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y. Released, 6-15-65.
- Hart, Joseph F., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 1st Sergeant, 2-1-63. Wounded during skirmish at Turkey Ridge, Va., 6-3-64. Surrendered 4-20-65, and sent to New York.
- Harville, Augustus, 8-2-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. His name appears on a register of effects of deceased soldiers, 1864.
- Hastings, B. W., 5-25-64—Mt. Sterling, Ala.: Conscript. Record of frequent hospitalization after induction.
- Hays (Hayes), Dennis, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Hennessey, Daniel (Denis), 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died at Cliffburne U. S. A. General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8-27-62, from wounds received at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62.
- Herring, Isaac, 6-1-64—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Killed at battle of Weldon Railroad, Va., 8-21-64.
- Higgins, Farrell, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62.

- Holland, J. F., 8-20-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Detailed as Division Wagoner.
- Jennings, James, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 1st Sergeant, 2-1-63. Killed at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Name placed on Roll of Honor at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-20-62.
- Kane (Kain), Durham, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Kane (Cain), Michael, 6-12-61—Richmond, Va.: Missing since battle of Weldon Railroad, 8-21-64. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Kay, Anthony: Captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Exchanged, 7-16-62.
- Kearny, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Kearney, George, 1-11-64: Conscript. Transferred to the 1st Louisiana Regiment.
- Keeley (Keiley), Richard, 3-17-63—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy.
- Kent, Pierce, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 3rd Sergeant, 2-1-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released, 6-7-65.
- Keone, H.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va. n.d.
- King, Anthony, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded (loss of left eye) and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Given wounded parole. Discharged due to physical disability, 8-1-62.
- Kirkland, William V., 6-15-64—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured near Petersburg, Va., 4-2-65. Sent to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and released 6-14-65.
- Krane, A.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 3-9-64.
- Lanahan, John, 10-10-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and released 6-14-65.
- Landrum, L. B., 5-5-64—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Transferred to 48th Mississippi Regiment, 11-1-64.
- Langan, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle

of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged, 4-64, as permanently disabled.

Leary, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Released 6-14-65.

Loughry (Loughery), Oliver, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 3rd Sergeant, 11-61. Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged from Fort Monroe, Va., 8-31-62. Retired due to disability caused by his wounds.

Lynch, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted to the enemy, 11-27-64.

Maher, Daniel, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured near Richmond, Va., 6-28-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 8-5-62.

Maily (Maley) (Meely), John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-7-62.

Mallon, John, 5-20-62—Mobile, Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged due to his wounds.

Man, E. S.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-22-65.

Martin, Bernard, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Discharged, probably due to physical disability.

Mathers, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: 1st Corporal. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of 2nd Manassas, 8-31-62. Deserted at battle of Ream's Station, 6-29-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y.

McAfee, George, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability.

McAfee, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.

McCarron, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Sergeant, 6-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Exchanged at Camp Lee, Va., 9-63. Captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y.



- McCauley (McCirley), Roderick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Died in Richmond hospital, 7-27-62.
- McCready, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Died at Chesapeake U.S.A. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., 7-17-62.
- McDevitt, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Discharged due to physical disability.
- McFeely, James, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Sent to Fort Monroe Prison, Va. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Discharged due to physical disability.
- McGlynn, Thomas, 5-2-61—Mobile, Ala.: Never joined Company in Virginia.
- McIlwee, Andrew, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Remained in C. S. A. service.
- McKeone, Hugh, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Wounded at battle of Weldon Railroad, 6-23-64. Wounded at skirmish at Fussell's Mill, 8-17-64. Name placed on Roll of Honor. Captured, 4-12-65
- McKeown, John: Sergeant. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor.
- McManus, Francis, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- McNiff, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64.
- Meely, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Deserted at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Messer, Joseph, 5-25-64: Conscript. Present.
- Moosback, A.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62.
- Moran, Francis, 5-10-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Mulligan, Peter, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Discharged 11-61.
- Murphy, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Deserted his Company. Remained in C. S. A.

- Murphy, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Murphy, S. W., Died at Chesapeake General Hospital, Williamsburg, Va., 6-13-62.
- Myersberg (Meyersberg), Louis, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Drummer. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U.S.A.
- Noonan, Timothy, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- O'Donnell, Edward O., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Musician. Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- O'Neill (O'Neal), Cornelius, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- O'Neill (O'Neal), George, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Discharge due to physical disability.
- Paterson, M. A.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-23-65.
- Pendergast, James, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Hill, 6-27-62. Discharged as permanently disabled.
- Pendergast, W., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: His name appears on original muster roll. No other information.
- Perle (Pearl), William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62.
- Pickett, William, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Pitts, Norville, 5-5-64—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Record of hospitalization at Raleigh, N. C. Paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-9-65.
- Powers, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. 3rd Sergeant, 6-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Exchanged 7-30-63. Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Discharged due to his wounds.
- Powers, W., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: His name appears on original Company muster roll.
- Quill, Patrick, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Exchanged n.d. Detailed to C. S. A. arsenal, Selma, Ala.
- Quinn, Michael, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness n.d.

- Regan, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged 10-14-62.
- Regan, Michael L., 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Exchanged n.d. Wounded at skirmish at Turkey Ridge, Va., 6-3-64. Surrendered and took oath of allegiance to the U.S.A.
- Riley, Joseph, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Transferred to C. S. Navy, 3-63.
- Roberts, Archibald, 9-16-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Detailed as Wagoner to the Regiment. Deserted to the enemy, 3-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Rogers, A. J.: Transferred to the C. S. Navy.
- Russell, Sylvester, 3-6-62—Mobile, Ala. Transferred from Company H, 8th Alabama Infantry, 12-62. Wounded at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Wounded and captured at battle of the Wilderness, 5-7-64. Paroled at Point Lookout Prison, Md., and exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 3-15-65.
- Ryan, James, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wagoner. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 8-17-62. Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 6-22-64. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Ryan, M. L.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital, Petersburg, Va., and Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., in June and July, 1864.
- Sexton, Michael, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Slightly wounded at skirmish at New Market Bridge, near Newport News, Va., 12-22-61. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Shepherd, Alexander, 6-12-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Exchanged, 9-29-63. Transferred to C. S. Navy.
- Snelley, Stephen: Discharged due to old age and disability. This man was 63 years old.
- Smith, J. I., 10-10-64—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. His name appears on a record of the Company as present, 1-1-65.
- Smith, Thomas, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged, 8-11-62. Wounded at battle of Gettysburg.
- Spencer, J. R.: His name appears on a record of Confederate soldiers paroled at Montgomery, Ala., 5-12-65.
- Stafford, Bartholomew, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Sullivan, Daniel, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

- Sullivan, Dennis, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Treated at U. S. A. Hospital, Chester, Pa., and Hammond General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md. Joined U. S. service, 1-25-64.
- Sullivan, J. A.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864.
- Sullivan, John, 9-3-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Substitute. Hospitalized through much of the war.
- Summers, William, 8-12-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged, 2-10-65.
- Swain, Isaac, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Exchanged from Fort Monroe, Va., 8-31-62. Discharged due to his wounds.
- Tallin, Thomas, 8-13-62: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Not exchanged.
- Taylor, N.: His name appears on a morning report of Jackson Hospital, Richmond, Va., 5-18-64.
- Tobin, Edward S., 5-22-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Williamsburg, 5-5-62. Returned to duty. Died at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 2-17-64, due to an accidental wound.
- Tompkins, J. A., 5-19-64—Covington, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded n.d.
- Tremell, Arnold, 8-12-62—Tallapoosa, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Died at Point Lookout Prison, Md., 12-6-63.
- Walker, Richard, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged due to his wounds.
- Walsh, John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Died of illness, 9-61.
- Whitter (Whitler), John, 5-20-61—Mobile, Ala.: Captured near Boonsboro, Md., during Maryland campaign. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 10-10-62.
- Wood, W. H.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as transferred to Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-17-63.
- Wright, James A., 8-20-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-11-64.

## APPENDIX N

**Company "K", 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry  
"Southern Guards"**

This Company was raised on May 16, 1861, at Radfordshire, Perry County, Alabama, and was mustered in C. S. A. service on or about June 9, 1861, for the period of the war.

**OFFICERS**

Captain Duke Nall: Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.

Wounded at battle of the Wilderness, 5-6-64. Promoted to Major of the Regiment, 11-2-64. Died of complications from wound received at battle of the Wilderness.

Captain William L. Fagan: 2nd Lt., 5-16-61. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. 1st Lt., 8-17-62. Captain, 11-2-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

1st Lt. William L. Butler: 5-16-61 to 3-18-62. Resigned.

1st Lt. Columbus L. Bennett: 2nd Lt., 5-16-61. 1st Lt., 3-18-62. Died of wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

1st Lt. T. C. Monroe: Musician 5-16-61. Sergeant 1862. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged. 2nd Lt., 11-30-63. 1st Lt., 11-30-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

2nd Lt. B. J. Fuller: Enlisted 5-16-61. 2nd Lt., 4-22-62. Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.

2nd Lt. James C. Nall: Corporal 5-16-61. 2nd Lt., 9-14-62. Killed at battle of Spotsylvania C. H., 5-11-64.

**Enlisted Ranks**

Barron, R. H., 5-21-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Subsequently died from his wound, n.d.

Bennett, James S., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 10-19-61.

Bennett, James M., 3-16-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Died of measles while prisoner of war, 9-20-63.



- Bennett, Newton, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded 1863. Overstayed wounded furlough to Alabama. Died of pneumonia at General Hospital No. 2, Lynchburg, Va., 5-2-64.
- Bennett, R. E., 2-12-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Died of typhoid fever at U. S. General Hospital, Camp Letterman, Gettysburg, Pa., 8-7-63.
- Blackburn, John: His name appears on a register of deceased Confederate soldiers from Alabama filed for settlement with family.
- Bledsoe, A. M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Present the entire war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Bledsoe, T. J., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Returned to duty. Died of illness in camp, 1-21-64, near Orange C. H., Va.
- Bledsoe, William E., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: 3rd Sergeant. Slightly wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died of illness 10-27-62.
- Bolling, John S., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Exchanged from Elmira Prison, N. Y., 10-29-64.
- Bolling, Sanders, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Wilderness, 5-6-64. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y. 8-15-64.
- Boykin, George, 3-17-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged 2-18-65.
- Boyd, John A. J., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Va.: Died, 7-25-62, from wounds received at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Boyd, W. L.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for 3rd quarter of 1862, and 1st quarter of 1863.
- Brady, Andrew J., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died, 6-30-62, at Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Va.
- Butler, D. W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 10-23-61.
- Callahan, Thomas C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-13-65.
- Carleton, W. E., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Williamsburg, 5-6-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.

Cosby, J. R.: His name appears on a list.

Cathran, James: His name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war captured 4-16-63.

Chandler, C. J., 2-20-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Church, W. S., 11-7-62—Culpepper, Va.: Detailed as Division Teamster.

Cosby, Joseph W.: Discharged due to physical disability, 6-21-62.

Cosby, J. R., 3-16-62—Perry Co., Ala.: In and out of hospitals throughout war. Conscript.

Crocker, John M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Cummings, C. A., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Died 7-16-63.

Cummings, F. P., 2-15-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-18-65.

Davis, Uriah, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died at Petersburg General Hospital, 6-30-64.

Driver, F. A., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: 1st Sergeant. Died, 6-27-62, in Richmond, Va.

Dunklin, J. B., 2-7-62—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Died while in prison.

Edwards, F. M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Discharged 10-7-61.

Edwards, James, 2-18-63—Marion, Ala.: Straggled after battle of Gettysburg and captured near Fairfield, Pa., 7-5-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and released 6-15-65.

Edwards, James Jr., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness in Richmond, Va., 5-21-62.

Edwards, James Sr., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Hospitalized throughout most of 1861. No other information.

Edwards, S. A.: Discharged 3-16-63 by furnishing a substitute.

Edwards, W. J., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.

Elliott, Toler E., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged 3-64. Paroled at Marion, Ala., 5-15-65.

- England, W. S., 2-18-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Severely wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Detailed to Confederate arsenal, Selma, Ala., 10-1-64. Paroled at Selma, 6-65.
- Fain, John W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Exchanged and treated in Confederate hospitals. Returned to duty. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Fike, Charles E., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-18-65.
- Fike, James H., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Paroled for treatment in Confederate hospitals in Richmond, Va. Returned to duty by 6-3-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Filbert, W. S., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Hill, 6-27-62. Subsequently died from his wounds.
- Fiske, Charles E., 5-16-61—Perry, Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Paroled at Elmira Prison, N. Y., 3-10-65.
- Ford, H. M., 3-7-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness in 1864.
- Fowler, G. W.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Fowler, Lawson: Died of illness near Fredericksburg, Va., 4-6-63.
- Fowler, O. C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Regimental Wagoner. Captured during retreat from battle of Gettysburg, near Williamsport, Md., 7-6-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-18-65. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.
- Frith, H. H., 2-15-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Died of pneumonia, 8-28-63, while prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Frith, Joseph M., 6-1-61—Richmond, Va.: Traveled from Marion, Ala., to enlist. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Later detailed as Wagoner.
- Fuller, George W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill., 6-27-62. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.
- Fuller, Jesse S., 3-17-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of typhoid fever in Richmond hospital, 8-14-62.

- Fuller, J. M., 3-7-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Later given wounded parole.
- Fuller, R. P. T., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Given wounded parole and treated in Richmond hospital. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Gambrel, W. T., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort McHenry Prison. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 1-23-64. Paroled at Point Lookout, 2-18-65.
- Garrison, Benjamin F., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged, 8-9-62, due to his wounds.
- Garrison, John D., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Garrison, Samuel D., 6-23-61—Yorktown, Va.: Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
- Garrison, S. Frank, 3-16-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-18-65.
- George, M. D., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 9-61.
- Goocher, W. J., 5-14-64—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Green, J. P., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-26-63. Exchanged 2-18-65. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.
- Green, W. P., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala. Detailed as Teamster-Ambulance Driver.
- Griffin, John W., 3-17-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Name placed on Roll of Honor for his bravery at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Griffin, Samuel F.: Name appears on a register of deceased Alabama soldiers.
- Hain, T. N.: Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-3-62.
- Hanson, John W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Detailed as Regimental Wagoner. Died of illness at Flint Hill, Va., 10-17-62.

- Harbour, C. C., 3-17-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Killed at battle of Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.
- Harbour, Ezekial T., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Served while under age. Released 3-24-65. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Harbour, John R., 4-2-64—Selma, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Harley, Michael: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Died from his wounds, 5-31-63.
- Harris, George C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Corporal. Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Killed at battle of Enemy's Left Flank, Petersburg, 6-22-64.
- Harris, J. P., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Sergeant Major. Wounded at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-31-64.
- Harris, Oliver M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62. Name placed on Roll of Honor.
- Heard, R. J., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Died as a prisoner of war. n.d.
- Henly, Edward Jr., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md. Transferred to Elmira Prison, N. Y., 8-17-64. Released 6-14-65.
- Hicks, J. L., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: His name appears on the first two muster rolls of the Company.
- Higgins, P. W.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 10-15-62.
- Hodge, W. L., 2-2-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Hodges, John W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
- Hopkins, Solomon, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died near Bristol, Va., 10-29-62.
- Howard, Claiborn, 3-13-63: Conscript. Captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Paroled. Discharged due to physical disability, 11-25-64.
- Howard, Henry C., 11-14-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Died of illness, 8-19-64.
- Huff, James M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and cap-



- tured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Hurt, H. H.: His name appears as a signature to a parole of prisoner of war at Marion, Ala., 5-16-65.
- Jackson, George, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Transferred to 10th Georgia Regiment, 1-1-62.
- Jackson, Thomas, 3-17-62: Conscript. Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
- Jones, B. B., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 7-23-61.
- Jones, J. C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness at Yorktown, Va., 3-11-62.
- Jones, John A., 2-3-63—Marion, Ala.: Present for latter part of the war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Jordan, J. D. M.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 1-14-64.
- Langford, C. M.: Died of illness at 2nd Alabama Hospital, Richmond, Va., 1-27-63.
- Langford, J. B., 2-7-63—Marion, Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 10-27-63. Hospitalized at U. S. Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., 11-63. Apparently given wounded parole. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.
- Langford, Neil, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: His name appears on a Company muster roll for July and August, 1861.
- Langston, L. C.: His name appears on a register for pay for the period of 4-30-62 to 11-1-62.
- Lawley, R. P., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Discharged due to physical disability caused by his wound, 7-30-62.
- Logan, William Steward, 5-16-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Lowery, Thomas, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died while home on sick furlough, 6-20-62.
- Mahan, John S., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: His name appears on a register of Chimborazo Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Va., as returned to duty, 6-24-62.
- Marcus, James, 3-13-63: Substitute. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-63. Died while a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 9-27-63.
- Martin, B. F., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: 2nd Corporal. Sergeant 6-1-61. Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63.

- Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- McCollum, John H., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: 5th Sergeant. Present with Company through 1864.
- McMurry, A., 2-23-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded, place and date not known. Hospitalized frequently thereafter.
- McWilliams, Andrew: Killed at battle of the Petersburg Crater, 7-30-64.
- Melton, T. M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Hospitalized in Richmond, Va., 12-61.
- Meridith, J. T., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., Exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Va., 8-5-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Meridith, W. S., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Present with Company to 1864.
- Mitchell, R. S., 5-16-64—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Hospitalized frequently with illnesses.
- Mock, George F., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died in camp, 4-24-63.
- Molash, P. A.: His name appears on a roll of Confederate prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala. 6-19-65.
- Morris, J. R., 3-16-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Morris, J. S., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Hospitalized at Orange C. H., Va. His name also appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 3-64. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Mulmer, P. A.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 3-22-65.
- Nall, Robert W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-18-65. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.
- Nalley, J. J., 4-29-64—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Record of hospitalization in Richmond, Va., hospital. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Nixon, J. T., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Discharged due to physical disability, 12-25-61.
- Oakes, George W., 3-16-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

- Oakes, James M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Oakes, W. Thomas, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died 9-15-61.
- Oakes, William F., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: 3rd Sergeant. Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Osborn, J. W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Parker, W. C. Y., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Transferred, 7-5-61, to Colonel Morris' Alabama Regiment.
- Patillo, W. H., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62.
- Perry, B. P., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Sent to Elmira Prison, N. Y. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and released 6-19-65.
- Peters, A. C.: His name appears on a list of deceased soldiers, 8-64.
- Pike, J. K.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 10-28-64.
- Proctor, C. W., 2-2-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Radford, A. J.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Ready, John L., 6-1-61—Richmond, Va.: This soldier paid his own expenses from Marion, Ala., to enlist. Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Reynolds, Alonzo, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63.
- Reynolds, James: His name placed on Roll of Honor at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Mentioned for bravery at battle of Gettysburg.
- Richardson, James Madison, 3-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Received wounded parole. Discharged due to physical disability caused by his wound, 10-25-62.
- Richardson, R. R., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Sergeant, Present throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Richardson, T. J., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-5-62. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Apparently given wounded parole since there is a record of being on wounded furlough in Alabama.

- Robertson, J. R.: His name appears on a register for pay for the period of 2-28-63 to 6-30-63.
- Russell, J. N., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Mortally wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Died at General Hospital No. 12, Richmond, Va., 8-31-62.
- Russell, J. R., 10-15-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Schoolhoffer (Schulhofer), Philip, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Shivers, J. B., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Corporal. Assigned as Commissary Guard.
- Shorths, S. P.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., as transferred to Alabama Hospital, 7-20-63.
- Smith, George M., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: 2nd Corporal. 4th Sergeant 1863. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Smith, George W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Treated at Letterman General Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. Transferred to City Point, Va. Given wounded parole and treated at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Smith, J.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 21, Richmond, Va., as transferred from Camp Winder General Hospital, 11-17-62.
- Smith, T. J., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Sharpsburg, 9-17-62.
- Sponsoby, W. W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness at Danville, Va., 8-15-62.
- Spratt, Samuel, 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Record of frequent hospitalizations.
- Sticks, J. D.: Discharged 11-26-61.
- Strange, D. B., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness, 5-30-62.
- Suttles, John W. Jr., 5-16-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of a non-combat injury, 6-30-62.
- Suttles, M. B., Detailed as Teamster throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Suttles, William W., 2-2-62—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Wounded at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Received wounded parole.

- Taylor, William F.: His name appears on a record for pay in 1862.
- Thompson, George W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Townsend, C. C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Died of illness at Wynne's Mill, Va., 12-10-61.
- Townsend, William S., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Received wounded parole. Returned to duty. Wounded at battle of Burgess Farm, 10-27-64.
- Wallace (Wallis), William, 2-1-63—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-3-63. Sent to DeCamp General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor. Received wounded parole and died at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 7-4-64.
- Watters, John O., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Present with Company through 2-63.
- Watters, Samuel B. F., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Severely wounded at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Wells, W. C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Permanently disabled at battle of Frazier's Farm, 6-30-62. Retired 9-20-64.
- White, Perry S., 1-1-63—Perry Co., Ala.: Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Died at Hammond U. S. A. General Hospital, Point Lookout, Md., 11-11-63.
- White, S. H., 3-17-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-4-63. Permanently disabled. Received wounded parole from Point Lookout, Md., 4-27-64. Name placed on the Roll of Honor.
- White, W. S.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va.
- Williams, E. C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Killed at battle of Gaines' Mill, 6-27-62.
- Williams, Frank H., 6-1-61—Richmond, Va.: This man paid his own expenses to Richmond, Va., to join Company. Wounded at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. Transferred to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md.,



where he received a wounded parole. Later treated at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 2-65.

Williams, H.: His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., as furloughed for 30 days to 3-6-65.

Young, George W., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Patient at Chimborazo Hospital, No. 1, Richmond, Va., 12-13-61 to 3-25-62, and again from 5-31-62 to 6-12-62.

Young, H. C., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del., 7-6-63. Transferred to Point Lookout Prison, Md., 10-23-63. Exchanged 2-18-65. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.

Young, James C., 3-17-62—Perry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Wounded and captured at battle of Gettysburg, 7-2-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Exchanged 2-18-65. Paroled at Selma, Ala., 6-65.

Young, Joseph M., Jr., 5-16-61—Perry Co., Ala.: Present with Company throughout war. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Young, Joseph M., Sr., 2-18-63—Marion, Ala.: Conscript. Present through 1863. Patient at General Hospital, Petersburg, Va., 6-20-64, and General Hospital No. 9, Richmond, Va., 7-1-64.

## APPENDIX O—Supernumeraries

The following names are listed, in the compiled service records of Confederate soldiers who served in organizations from the State of Alabama, as assigned to the 8th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Infantry, but no Company was designated. Very little, if any, other information was available.

Bennett, William W.: Assigned to the Regiment, but never reached the command due to chronic rheumatism.

Blount, W. H.: Died of illness at Howard's Grove General Hospital, Richmond, Va., 1-16-63.

Boland, A.

Bowling, H.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Brown, John S.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Broyles, B. F.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Broyles, George: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Brum, David: Teamster in Quartermaster Corps.

Butler, James: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Churchill, D.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Coleman, J. F.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Collins, Rice: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Cona, G.: His name appears on a register of a Richmond hospital, 1-20-64.

Conklin, J.: Sergeant. Captured at battle of Salem Church, 5-3-63. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del. Paroled at Fort Delaware.

Cook, Enoch: His name appears on a prisoner of war roll at Old Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C., 3-21-63.

Cook, F. M.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., 2-20-63. Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

Cumby, A. B.: Died of illness, 11-4-62, at Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va.

Delannon (DeLamar), Eugene: Sergeant. Deserted to the enemy, 3-3-63.

Derden, W. D.: His name appears on a register of the Medical Director's Office, Richmond, Va., 1-18-63.

Donnell, J. M.: His name appears on a register of Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., as patient.

- Evans, James, 8-28-62—Henry Co., Ala.: Conscript. Discharged, 4-20-63.
- Evans, J. H.: Corporal. Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 5-31-62. Died while a prisoner of war, 6-28-62.
- Ferguson, W. A.: Lieutenant. His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., 5-9-64, with the remark of 'Paroled prisoner'.
- Fogg, W. R.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Gamble, M. J.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Gandey, A. E.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Garrod, J. D., 9-7-62—Montgomery, Ala.: His name appears on a Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., muster roll, 1-1-63.
- Golson, W. W., 8-13-62—Camp Watts, Ala.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 11-18-62, before full assignment to a Company.
- Goodson, C.: Died of typhoid fever, 10-27-62.
- Goodson, J.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Griffin, R. F.: Died of pneumonia at Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-26-62.
- Hamilton, E. E.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Harman, T. W.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Hense, P.: His name appears on a register of deserters or refugees at Provost Marshall, Washington, D. C., 7-1-65.
- Hogg, J. F.: Conscript. Discharged due to physical disability, 11-22-62.
- Hosley, G.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Iron, T. P.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Jenkins, B. H.: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-23-65.
- Jones, James M.: Conscript. Deserted to the enemy, 6-15-64. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Jordan, W. D. (T): His name appears on a register of Howard's Grove Hospital, Richmond, Va., 3-26-63.
- Joy, W. H.: His name appears on a list of prisoners of war on the Steamer KATSKILL, 8-5-62.
- Keane, M.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for July, 1864.
- Leigh, H. B.: His name appears on a register for pay as Chief Musician, 1864.
- Lewis, F.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Livingston, A. J.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

- Lofton, A.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Long, E.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Long, J.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- McVay, G. W.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Meadows, W.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Miner, Peter: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Martin, F.: Captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62. Sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Nere, James: His name appears on a descriptive list of prisoners of war captured at battle of Seven Pines, 6-1-62, and sent to Fort Delaware Prison, Del.
- Newman, L.: His name appears on a register of men paroled at Selma, Ala., 5-65.
- Ovey, F.: Deserted. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Padgett, W. (Wiley): Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Palmer, P.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Parramore, W. R.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Posel, M.: Conscript. Died of typhoid fever at Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-16-62.
- Prayton, John: His name appears on a register that indicates that he was in Union hands during the last days of the war. His transportation was furnished to Decatur, Ala.
- Province, Levi M.: Deserted to the enemy. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Pumphrey, Roland: Deserted to the enemy in early 1863. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A.
- Ray, W. W.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Roberson, G. P.: His name appears on a register of General Hospital No. 21, Richmond, Va., 10-2-6?
- Rutledge, J.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Sartin, E. B.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Shirley, W.: His name appears on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1864. Paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Soloman, A. L.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Staggers, J. A.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Stewart, C. E.: 1st Lieutenant. His name appears on a list of prisoners of war captured at Tuskegee, Ala.: 4-14-65.
- Taylor, A.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.

- Thompkins, J. L.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Turner, A. J.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Vaughn, W. B.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Walters, B. F.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Whiley, J.: His name appears on a register of deserters at Provost Marshall, Washington, D. C., 4-6-65. Took oath of allegiance to the U. S. A. and transportation furnished to New York City.
- Willis, J. J.: Died of pneumonia at Camp Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va., 11-8-62.
- Wilson, A. G.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Womac, W.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.
- Wyatt, Ira: His name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Talladega, Ala., 5-23-65.
- Young, F. M.: Listed as paroled at Appomattox C. H., 4-9-65.





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